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* NATIONAL *
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PARTY LEADERSHIP IN INDUSTRY

Strengthen Revolutionary Unity and Develop the Excellent Situation

- Party organization of telecommunications instrument and metering industry of Wuhsi earnestly implements line of CCP 9th Congress

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 28, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanking, May 28, 1973) By actively implementing the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress" and unremittingly strengthening revolutionary unity within the leading body as well as between the broad masses of cadres and people and fraternal units, Party organization of the telecommunications instrument and metering industry system in Wuhsi municipality has further developed the excellent situation of revolution and production in the whole system.

Since the formation of the Party organization of this system, it has been conscientiously implementing the system of democracy and centralism of the Party, with the old, middle-aged and young trusting in one another and using the strong points of the one to make up the shortcomings of the other, thus becoming a vigorous, united and fighting leadership core leading the broad masses of workers of the whole system to score fresh achievements in grasping revolution and stimulating production.

Under the excellent situation, a mood of complacency was engendered among some of the cadres, and they thought that the line of unity and victory of the "9th Congress" was "more or less" implemented. It was precisely at that moment that the following incident took place which deeply educated everybody.

For the sake of satisfying the demands of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, the No. 5 Wireless Factory belonging to the system trial-manufactured a new type of wireless product, and for a time, losses were incurred.

Some of the leading members of the system placed the blame on the leadership of the factory, however, the leadership of the factory thought the blame was unjustified, and as a result, a mental barrier was erected against the leadership of the system. Differences also arose among the leading members of the factory, and work in the factory was directly affected.

The leading members of the Party organization and the revolutionary committee of the system, upon acquainting themselves with this situation, thereupon led the comrades concerned deep into this factory for investigation and study. By means of the investigation, they realized that it was a normal phenomenon for this factory to sustain a loss during the initial period when a new product was thrown into production, and if given the effort, the situation could be easily corrected. Therefore, they voluntarily made an examination of their own lack of investigation and study to the leadership of this factory, as well as their shortcoming in their work style of not doing work meticulously, affirmed their revolutionary spirit of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers wholeheartedly and trying their best to satisfy the demands of the broad masses of people, and encouraged them to continue their efforts in developing the new product.

At the same time, together with the leadership comrades of the factory, they also analyzed and studied the cause leading to losses in production, adopted measures accordingly, and by mobilizing the workers of the whole factory to improve product quality and lower the production costs, gradually increased production and reversed the situation of losses. This not only eliminated the mental barrier between the upper and lower levels, but also strengthened revolutionary unity among the leading members and further roused the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres and people.

While realistically strengthening unity within the Party, the Party organization of the telecommunications instrument and metering industry system of Wuhsi municipality also strengthens revolutionary unity among the broad masses of people. The leading comrades constantly guard against arrogance and get rid of complacency, and by sweeping away the dirt of bureaucratism and taking part in collective productive labor, always preserve the character of ordinary workers in themselves. They go deep into the workshops and sections, show concern for the livelihood of the people, listen carefully to their views and sincerely and earnestly help them to solve their problems. They are delighted to see a new upsurge for seizing all-round victory in revolution and production in the whole system, and how the broad masses of workers, full of revolutionary fervor, fight with dedication on the frontline. They feel the need to show greater concern for the livelihood of the people.

Going deep into the basic level, Sun Jen-hsien, a responsible member of the Party organization of the system, acquainted himself with the fact that because of some difficulties in their livelihood, some of the workers were unable to improve their grasp on revolution and production. He organized the "squad members" to study seriously Chairman Mao's works, "Be Concerned with the Well-Being of the Masses, Pay Attention to Methods of Work," and made a special study of problems in the livelihood of the people to solve the difficulties in time.

Some of the branch factories of this system are far away from town. The leading members of the Party organization take great care to acquaint themselves with conditions in these factories, listen extensively to the views of the broad masses of workers and strengthen the ties between the Party and the people.

The No. 3 Wireless Factory is situated in a mountain hollow more than 30 li away from town, and was not very convenient for people to get to or get off from work. For a time, many of the comrades were unhappy to work there. Accordingly, the leading members of the system regularly visited this factory, and while helping the leading members of the factory to carry out ideological and political work well, also helped them at the same time to solve concrete difficulties of workers getting to and getting off from work. The broad masses of workers were deeply touched by the warmth and concern of the Party. That further provoked their revolutionary fervor and stimulated the development of production in the factory.

The Party organization of this system not only has conscientiously strengthened revolutionary unity within the system itself, but also paid attention to cementing revolutionary unity well among the fraternal units. They are always organizing the cadres and people to study seriously Chairman Mao's teaching, "We should encourage comrades to take the interests of the whole into account," and deal correctly with the relations between the whole and the part as well as within the unit itself and outside the unit. When contradictions appear between the work of their own unit and that of a fraternal unit, they would insist on voluntarily shouldering the responsibility and consciously upholding revolutionary unity.

* * *

RURAL CADRES

Conscientiously Carry Out Education in the Basic Line of the Party on the Cadres

- Party committee of Sining suburban districts intensifies development of rural leadership cadres

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 29, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Sining, May 28, 1973) The Party committee of the suburban districts of Sining in Tsinghai Province is diligently strengthening the construction of leading bodies in the basic leve of the countryside, conscientiously carrying out education in the basic line of the Party on the cadres and unremittingly raising their awareness of line struggle as well as their ability to lead work, thus developing the excellent situation in revolution and production. In 1972, total grain output and the average per-mow yield in all the suburban districts showed increases of 21 and 24 percent respectively compared with 1971, thus becoming the first hsien-level unit on the Tsinghai plateau with the per-mow grain yield to cross the "Yellow River."

Sining suburban districts are situated at an elevation of more than 2,200 meters above sea level. It has a frost-free period of only about 140 days, and grain production has always been very low. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, commune members of various nationalities, by developing deeply as "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" mass movement, has enabled production to be gradually developed over the years, and by 1971, the average per-mow yield of grain topped the demands of the "Program."

In the early part of 1972, the Party committee of Sining suburban districts, when summing up experience, felt that in production brigades or production teams which had developed the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" movement better, there had been a greater change in their appearance, and the line awareness of their leading bodies was bound to be higher and their zeal was stronger. This enabled them to realize that leading members of the Party committee must change their work style, go deep into the basic level, grasp the construction of leading bodies at the basic level properly and train a cadre force with high political awareness and good work style, and with production experience and strong leadership ability. Only by relying on this cadre force to unite with and lead the masses in implementing the line and policies of the Party could revolution and production in the suburban districts be pushed rapidly forward.

In 1972, the Party committees of Sining suburban districts and various communes held reading classes, cadre training classes, and classes for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work for more than 180 terms in succession and organized the rural cadres and Party members to study works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao and the basic line of the Party for the historical stage of socialism to raise their awareness of class struggle and line struggle. Upon returning to their production brigades after the study, these basic level cadres and Party members were able to use the line as the key link in leading various work, and enabled revolution and production to keep on developing.

In the past, class struggle in Changchiawan production brigade belonging to P'engchiachai commune was highly complex, and the trend toward capitalism was also more serious. The Party committee of the subu-ban district and the Party committee of the commune sent people to settle in this production brigade, held study classes and carried out education in the basic line of the Party on the production brigade and production team cadres. On that basis, they mobilized the masses to develop actively a class struggle to hit out at the sabotaging activities of the class enemy, criticized the capitalist tendency and further mobilized the activism of the cadres and commune members for revolution and production. In 1972, total grain output in this production brigade showed an increase of 160 percent over 1969 with an average per-mow yield of 743 catties, and the average per-mow yield of two-thirds of the production brigades crossed the "Yangtze."

Among the commune and production brigade cadres in Sining suburban districts, quite a number of them have been in charge of leadership work at the basic level since the agrarian reform and agricultural cooperation movement. In carrying out education in the basic line of the Party, the Party committee of the suburban districts pays attention to helping them sum up the positive and negative aspects from the lesson of their experience in work and raising their awareness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chou Sheng-yüan, the secretary of the Party branch of Yangchiawan production brigade belonging to P'engchiachai commune, has been in charge of leadership work in the basic level for 18 years. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, he was buffeted about a bit, and for a time was unable to deal with things correctly. The principal responsible comrades of the commune Party committee and the suburban district Party committee carried out meticulous ideological work on him and enabled him to further understand the great significance of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

This production brigade is situated in the basin of Huangshui River, and every year, some of the farmland was washed and ruined by flood. Last year, Chou Sheng-yüan, leading the commune members, threw a dam across the river, and after over 100 days of valiant struggle, finally harnessed Huangshui River and extended the cultivation area by 120 mow.

Following that, he also led the masses to level the land and turn more than 200 mow of marsh land into Tachai-type fields. They also implemented conscientiously the policy of "taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development," and actively raised pig, sheep and bees as well as planted fruit trees and medicinal herbs, which enabled the production brigade to score all-round development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and sideline production and rapidly set an example for transforming the rural aspects of the suburban districts.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, cadres in large numbers appeared in the countryside of Sining suburban districts. Their revolutionary enthusiasm is high and their work zeal is strong. In the course of

going deep into the basic level, leading members of the suburban district Party committee read and study together with them, helping them conscientiously to establish a fine work style and master work methods, and raising their leadership ability.

At present, many new cadres of this municipal suburban district are making very rapid progress. They are uniting closely with the old cadres, learning and helping one another, and making contributions together toward the development of revolution and production in the suburban districts.

* * *

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Practically Strengthen Party Leadership, Rightly Grasp the Development of Teachers' Ranks

- Primary education in the villages of Jushan hsien is being constantly strengthened and promoted

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 29, 1973)

(NCNA Tsinan, May 27, 1973) The Party committee of Jushan hsien of Shantung Province earnestly strengthens leadership in primary education work so as to constantly consolidate and promote primary education in the villages on the basis of universalization.

Gaining impetus from the great proletarian cultural revolution, rural primary education in Jushan hsien develops quickly, almost all production teams are running primary schools. Under these favorable circumstances, some persons have acquired a complacent feeling of 'universalization almost complete,' unilaterally believe that from now on emphasis should be on secondary education. Thus in distributing teachers or budgeting educational finance, priority is often given to secondary education to the neglect of primary education and some teachers in public schools are transferred to secondary schools.

In the winter of 1971-73, the hsien Party committee started an investigation into 14 communes and discovered that many of these problems had affected the strengthening and promotion of rural primary education. With criticism of revisionism and rectification of style as the key link and aligning it with the reality of education strategy, the hsien Party committee has promoted line education amongst various Party organizations, enabling everyone to realize the importance of strengthening of promoting rural education. The hsien Party committee further strengthens leadership in educational work by putting manpower, resources and finance of the educational sector into rural primary education, and ruling that other sectors cannot take away teachers at will, thus guaranteeing the stability of the teacher force. At the same time, schools run by poor and lower-middle peasants are put in good order.

The hsien Party committee insists that rural primary schools in the whole hsien be run practically and by various methods so as to facilitate children of poor and lower-middle peasants to enter school and to upgrade the percentage of entry of school-age children. The twelve production teams that do not have schools previously are now running schools too.

The hsien Party committee also practically strengthens the development of the teaching force of primary schools, assists them to establish the idea of "loyalty to the Party's educational enterprise." The leading comrades seriously adopt Party's policy for the intellect, stimulating the revolutionary nature of teachers, select a group of discharged soldiers and returned young intelligentsia to consolidate the primary teachers' force.

To upgrade the teaching standard, the Jushan hsien-run teachers' training college organizes short training classes, so far graduating 900 primary school teachers. The commune organizes subject learning classes, training linguistics and mathematics teachers. The hsien also sets up teachers' research units, using Sundays and after-school hours to start inter-school research activities. Schools themselves also organize observations on teaching methods. After adopting these measures, the teaching standard is constantly upgraded. Chiang Siu-sheng, teacher of Hu Chia Primary School in Shang Ts'e commune upgrades her teaching ability after attending the teachers' research unit. Under her meticulous teaching, the quality of studies of her students has improved. The poor and lower-middle peasants are generally satisfied with primary school teaching because strengthening and promoting efforts have achieved results.

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Commune in Fukien Develops Primary Education

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 29, 1973)

(NCNA Foochow, May 27, 1973) On the basis of the characteristics of the mountain area, the Party committee of Yenshan commune of Shaowu hsien, Fukien, readjusts the distribution of schools, uses various flexible methods to run school and greatly promotes the development of primary school education in the mountain area.

In 1972, over 70 percent of school-age children attended school. In order not only to enable school-age children to enter school, but also to keep them there and enable them to study well, the Party committee of Yenshan commune practically adopts measures and does work to strengthen and upgrade primary education.

(1) Enforce Party leadership. The Party committee of the commune constantly overcomes the notion of "nearly perfect" in the committee, consciously enforces primary education by putting it on the daily agenda of the committee meetings, and deals with important questions of primary education as a group, even at busy season, the committee will assume the work of summing-up, or at critical moments, pull their strength together. Usually the work is done by the secretary, but everybody cares and manages according to division of work. At the same time, the poor and lower-middle peasants' school management committee is established and put in good order, so that there will always be someone to deal with work pertaining to primary education, dig out problems and solve them in good time.

(2) Rouse the masses, run schools economically and diligently. To solve the problem of school fees and partly book fees, schools start diligent work and economic schooling activities. For example, during picking season of economic products and local produce, production teams will pass some of their work to schools which will organize teachers and students to do the picking. These diligent work and economic schooling basically allow children of poor and lower-middle peasants to go to school free. After schools have been scattered in location and the number of students has increased, there is lack of school premises and equipment. So the masses are called upon to solve the problem.

Hsiaowangchi production team of Hsiaochiao production brigade uses two dining tables and a few chairs to set up a school in a poor peasant's home. In this expedient and simple way, many schools are set up. In the whole commune, there are altogether 43 such schools. Also there are 13 production brigades which solve the problem of school premises by building 132 houses through mobilizing the masses, working late hours and using discarded materials.

(3) Foster a teacher force adaptable to various teaching methods. For the past two years, Party committee of the commune has not only fully utilized existing teachers but has also fostered a group of people-sponsored primary school teachers from poor and lower-middle peasants, PLA veterans and educated young people who have settled in hills and villages, to consolidate the teachers' force. Party committee members of the commune also constantly

carry out education in ideology and political line with the teachers, help them to decide rooting themselves in the masses, to build up the mountain area and to devote their strength toward changing the cultural and educational aspect of the mountain area.

Chou Hsien-sheng, a roving teacher of Hunglu production brigade and Ch'ienpuchih brigade climbs cliffs, passes dense forests, travels more than 20 li every day, to run schools for poor and lower-middle peasants and is greatly welcomed by the people.

The Party committee of the commune also actively set up conditions for teachers to learn teaching methods. The commune sets up a teaching aid center, organizes teaching research activities regularly, sets up a training center to train new teachers in turn, and gets teachers together to sum up and exchange teaching experience on Sundays and sometimes during holidays. Besides, the committee also assists schools to set up a system to better strengthen and upgrade teaching quality.

For two years, primary school leavers of Yenshan commune, besides continuing schooling, have either become accountants or workpoint record keepers in the production teams, or become tractor drivers or bare-footed doctors, or tutors in political night schools and primary school teachers in people-sponsored schools. Together they become a vital supporting force on all fronts of the villages.

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MODEL PRODUCTION BRIGADE

Hohengch'eng Production Brigade--A Red Banner Bearer in Learning from Tachai in Agriculture

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 28, 1973)

At a national meeting on cotton production convened by the State Council in January this year, Hohengch'eng production brigade, Shangch'eng commune, Ch'engan hsien, Hopei Province, which had won high yields of both grain and cotton, won praises from the representatives of various localities and was praised as "the Tachai of Hopei Province."

Hohengch'eng brigade comprises four production teams with 252 households and a population of more than 1,300. It has more than 2,400 mow of arable land. In the past, two-thirds of the arable land were sandy and alkaline land, and grain output was less than 200 to 300 catties and cotton output less than 50 to 60 catties per mow. Before 1964, it purchased more than 1,000,000 catties of grain and borrowed more than 110,000 yuan from the state. At that time, it was known throughout the hsien as a poverty-stricken brigade.

Beginning from 1965, the cadres and the commune members of Hohengch'eng brigade strove for betterment and learned from Tachai in a down-to-earth way, bringing about tremendous changes in the brigade's outlook year after year.

In the first year after it started to learn from Tachai, its per-mow output of grain "crossed the Yellow River" as compared with 166 catties in 1964. In the second year, its output of grain per mow again "crossed the Yangtze." By the fourth year, per-mow output of grain exceeded 1,000 catties. After that, the average increase in grain output was more than 100 catties per mow. In 1972, per-mow output of grain was three times greater than the record output before the campaign of learning from Tachai. Cotton output also went on increasing after exceeding 100 catties per mow in 1965.

At present, Hohengch'eng brigade has collective grain reserves and the families of its members also have grain in reserve. It also has paid off the state loan, accumulated 620,000 yuan for public reserve and made ever greater contributions toward the state. From 1966 to 1972, it supplied to the state, in aggregate, more than 1,300,000 catties of grain, more than 1,160,000 catties of ginned cotton and 390,000 catties of oil and fats.

Hohengch'eng brigade reaped high yields of both grain and cotton and supplied the state with grain, cotton and oil. This was an outcome of taking Tachai as the example by cadres and commune members of this brigade, conscientiously implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, firmly taking the socialist road, making strenuous efforts to carry out farmland capital construction, practicing scientific methods in farming, and taking basic measures to change the conditions of production. On the once barren, sandy wasteland, they put up forest belts and built orchards, removed more than 80 mounds and dunes and filled up and levelled more than 200 ditches and low-lying plots of

land. The farmland was level and tidy. In the past, there was neither a single artesian well nor a drainage canal. Now, there is an artesian well to every 60 mow of farmland, and the land has been cultivated into high-standard garden plots which can be irrigated if a drought befalls and be drained when excessive rains have fallen.

In the past, Hohengch'eng brigade did not have many draft animals. Now, it has five tractors, two trucks, 16 rubber-wheeled carts, and 91 cows, horses, mules and asses. Mechanization and semi-mechanization has been realized fundamentally in farming, drainage and irrigation, transportation, pest control and grain threshing.

The broad masses are attracted by the new achievements made by Hohengch'eng brigade in winning high yields of both grain and cotton. They say: Hohengch'eng is a red banner bearer in learning from Tachai in agriculture.

"Advance by Following Tachai's Footsteps"

Hohengch'eng brigade walked an unusual road in learning from Tachai.

In 1964, after Chairman Mao issued the great call, "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," Li Ho-kuei, secretary of the Party branch of Hohengch'eng brigade hurried to visit and learn from Tachai. At that time, the weather was cold, but the people of Tachai worked enthusiastically at the foot of Hut'ou Mountain and in the Langwochang Gully, brandishing picks and shovels, carrying baskets, splitting rocks for building embankments and creating farmland. He was stimulated by this scene. "The commune members of Tachai can create Tachai-type fields on the mountain slopes by working with their shoulders and their hands and by using picks and baskets. Why can't our brigade on a fertile plain achieve what Tachai has achieved?"

He came to this conclusion: Hard work will bring about great changes.

Li Ho-kuei bought from Hsiyang hsien a hoe of the type which was used in tilling the land in Tachai brigade. Returning to Hohengch'eng, he said to the cadres and the commune members: "From now on, we shall learn vigorously from Tachai, take the socialist road and build our enterprise with only hoes and baskets!"

They first made efforts to open up fields which could maintain a normal yield despite drought and waterlogging and give high and stable yields in a year of normal conditions. It was told that Hohengch'eng was long, long ago a small village on the Changho River. Later, the Changho River changed its course, leaving a strip of sandy land of some 10 li wide. In the wilderness in the west of the village lay numerous mounds and dunes, while in the north and south of the village were many big ditches and large plots of low-lying land. The masses answered enthusiastically as soon as the brigade Party branch called on them to level the mounds and fill up the ditches to form fertile fields. But class enemies were hiding in the dark to start rumor and carry out sabotage. They

said: "Hohengch'eng is like a dragon, according to geomancy. The big mound in the west of the village is the dragon head. If this mound is levelled, woe betide Hohengch'eng."

In the face of this new situation of class struggle, Li Ho-kuei and the members of the Party branch committee reviewed the history of class struggle and line struggle in this brigade. They saw clearly that learning from Tachai was a revolution. Accordingly, the branch committee members paid door-to-door visits to the commune members and got together with them to review the histories of their villages and their families, thereby uncovering the conspiracy of the class enemies. The commune members said: "What the hell is a place of 'dragon'! We believe in neither heaven nor earth. We advance by following Tachai's footsteps and shall never withdraw even in a storm!"

The battle bugle to level the land and to open up fields was sounded. At that time, the cold wind blew strong and the frozen earth was as hard as iron. After digging for half a day with the hoe, the ground gave a hollow no bigger than the size of a wash basin. Some people showed fear of hardships. Some of them said: "If we go on digging in this way, when shall we be able to finish the job?" Others said: "The soil at the base of this mound is sterile. What can we grow in it?"

The Party branch realized that to get rid of the "tiger in the road" ideologically in the movement to learn from Tachai, the broad masses of commune members must be made to believe in their own strength and to understand the reason why "people working together with one heart can remove the Mount T'ai." It educated the masses in the heroic deeds of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai who launched three battles to conquer the Langwochang Gully, and also led them to recount the history of this brigade which relied on the collective strength to defeat a calamitous drought in 1963. The cadres and the commune members built up their confidence and worked with coordinated efforts to overcome difficulties. In that year, they chopped off the "dragon head," levelled a garden plot covering 8 mow, applied 15 cart-loads of coarse manure and 300 catties of cotton-seed manure to each mow of this land. The next year, crops grew up as strong as those in good soil, and the output of ginned cotton exceeded 100 catties per mow.

Happily the commune members said: "If people work hard, the land won't lie idle; sterile land is afraid of laborious people. We are not afraid that land won't change but that people don't work hard."

After that, they persevered in working hard every year to transform the sandy and alkaline land, to remove mounds and fill up ditches, to level the land, to reform the system governing farm work, to practice scientific methods in farming. They changed the farmland of the whole brigade into good fields giving high and stable yields.

"Carry the Gold Hill and the Silver Hill Simultaneously With the Same Shoulder Pole"

Hohengch'eng brigade is an intensive cotton producer. It has an average of one mow of cotton fields and 0.6 mow of grain fields to each commune member. A saying went long ago: "Grow cotton, and you'll reap cotton; grow grain, and you'll reap grain. If you want grain, you have to grow less cotton; if you want cotton, you have to give away grain in exchange." For this reason, some people thought it justifiable for cotton growers to purchase food grain from the state.

By 1965, this state of affairs began to change. The cadres and the commune members suggested: Is it possible to guarantee a bumper harvest of cotton and to have enough grain and to spare and also to reap a good yield of both grain and cotton under the premise of not changing the state's plan of growing? To solve this problem, the brigade set up a "three-in-one" group to experiment on scientific farming. On the basis of the local natural conditions, it carried out interplanting of cotton and wheat, cotton and maize, cotton and garden pea, cotton and garlic, and achieved success. In 1966, the area of land under interplanting extended to 500 mow, of which 160 mow was planted to wheat and cotton, and a good harvest of 128 catties of ginned cotton and 340 catties of wheat per mow was reaped. In that year, Hohengch'eng brigade sold 120,000 catties of surplus grain to the state, thereby ending the history of buying commodity grain from the state.

An intensive cotton producing brigade not only grew enough cotton according to the state plan but also produced enough grain and to spare--this was something unprecedented in Ch'angan hsien where Hohengch'eng was situated. Victory provoked different thoughts among the people. Some cadres who attached greater importance to grain than cotton suggested exchanging the area of land planted to cotton, being 1,200 mow, with that planted to grain, being 800 mow, in Hohengch'eng brigade, so as to produce more grain for the state. Some commune members saw that their brigade had enough grain and to spare and they earned great income from interplanting of cotton and garlic, so they suggested not expanding the area planted to grain together with other grain crops but allotting each production team with 50 mow of land for interplanting of cotton and garlic, so as to earn greater cash income.

After analysis, the brigade Party branch held that one of these two suggestions meant using grain to replace cotton while the other meant putting cash income above grain, that both lacked an all-round viewpoint and were incompatible with the great strategic idea "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disaster and do everything for the people," that the state plan of crop growing was devised on the basis of the needs of the development of the natural economy, the area planted to cotton should in no way be reduced and the area planted to grain crops also should in no way diminish, and that vigorous efforts must be made to produce high yields of both cotton and grain and to contribute more cotton and grain to the state. They called this method "taking two fat babies in the arms together, carrying the gold hill and the silver hill simultaneously with the same shoulder pole."

But it was not very easy to maintain big-margin increase in grain and cotton. After the practice of interplanting, a few crops were grown in one year, so that there was a greater demand of fertilizer, manpower, water supply, capital and various kinds of materials in production than before, and there was also a very stringent supply of fertilizer, manpower and water.

How should these contradictions be solved? Each had his own opinion.

Some people expressed this in a metaphor: There is one bowl of water for two men. If one drinks it, the other has nothing to drink; if both drink it, neither has enough to drink. Fertilizer, manpower, etc., may be likened to "a bowl of water." There is so little "water." How can it be enough for many purposes simultaneously? For this reason, they suggested either reducing cotton production while developing grain production, or reducing grain production while developing cotton production, and paying attention to only one of these two crops.

This was a passive attitude which led consciously or unknowingly to the old road of "if you want more grain, you have to grow less cotton; if you want more cotton, you have to give away grain in exchange." Most people disagreed with this attitude. They said: Why keep circling around "a bowl of water." Can't we think of something to "tap water resources" so that various crops may have enough water?

They achieved unified thinking. Under the guidance of the policy of "taking grain as the key link and insuring all-round development," they grasped forestry, animal husbandry and side-occupations. Within only a few years, they created ample material conditions for continuously reaping high yields of grain and cotton.

In the past, trees were sparse and the sandy land was barren here. Now, six green forest belts extending for some 10 li long stood on the sandy land, and poplar, willow, elm and locust trees were planted around the village and on the roadside. These innumerable trees furnished some timber for farmland capital construction every year.

When the number of pigs, mules and horses increased, there also was more manure. Grain stalks, cotton seed and rapeseed were largely sent back as manure to the fields. The commune members also made phosphorous fertilizer by their own effort. Now, each mow of land is applied with 15,000 to 20,000 catties of coarse manure every year, and some of the high-yield fields are applied with an average of 200 catties of seed manure per mow. Each mow of wheat field is also applied with 150 catties of phosphorous manure.

Ten years ago, there were practically no side-occupations in Hohengch'eng brigade. Now there have been set up such side-occupations as oil pressing, cotton ginning, brick making and basket weaving. These side-occupations furnish agriculture with a capital of a few dozen thousand yuan and a batch of subsidiary products every year, thereby quickening the tempo of agricultural mechanization. The brigade now has 41 artesian wells, which help solve the contradiction of need of water between different crops in a year

of serious drought. In the past few years, besides buying some big farming machines, it has self-reliantly set up a farm tool plant which has made more than 1,100 farm tools of more than 30 varieties suitable for interplanting, and intercropping. In this way, the labor tasks which formerly needed 300,000 man-days of work can be accomplished with 120,000 man-days of work or so in a year.

"The Road of Scientific Farming Is Wide"

Now, in over 80 percent of the farmland in Hohengch'eng brigade, it is possible to grow two crops, three crops or four crops in a year or seven crops in two years, instead of only one crop in a year as in the past. There are crops growing in the fields the year round, and harvest is reaped every month from May to November. The multiple cropping index of land has reached 240 percent, which means one mow of land is now equivalent to 2.4 mow of land in the past. The poor and lower-middle peasants are filled with joy, saying: "The road of scientific farming is wide. Our brigade in Hopei is as productive as any other brigade south of the Yangtze."

The contradiction between the period of growth of farm crops and the frost-free period is an important subject for agro-scientific research. Hohengch'eng brigade met such a problem once it started scientific farming. A few kinds of crops were interplanted in the same plot of land, which required a period of more than 240 days altogether for their growth. But the frost-free period here lasts for 200 days or so. Can the time suitable for growth of farm crops be extended? With the support of the Party branch, the "three-in-one" group responsible for scientific farming experiments in Hohengch'eng brigade tried to find a method for solving this problem.

In the early spring of 1964 when seeds of garden peas were sown, a few maize seeds were casually mixed with these seeds. The land had just begun to defrost then. After germinating, the maize seedlings tided over snow and frost and their leaves turned from green to red and then became green again and grew as usual. By mid-July, they ripened. Their period of growth was advanced by more than 40 days as compared with that required for ordinary maize. This incident greatly enlightened the scientific farming experiment group: Falls of spring frost gradually lighten one after another. Once their young seedlings have sprouted, the farm crops which are sown in early spring will not be harmed by any fall of frost if they can survive the first fall of frost. Accordingly, they decided to trial plant double-crop maize.

Once this concept was suggested, some ideologically conservative people shook their heads, saying: "No, that is not workable! Man grows crops, but harvest is at the mercy of heaven. It is impossible to grow double-crop maize unless the land in our brigade can be moved 3,000 li to the south!"

The comrades of the scientific farming experiment group were not blown over by this "cold wind." They made deep-going investigations and delved hard into the problem. They drew a complete set of plans and measures for growing double-crop maize. In the spring of next year, they selected the cold-resistant and high-yield "Chi-tsung No. 1" maize and sowed the seeds in 14 mow of land in icy

conditions just before thawing began. When the maize was at the stage of ear forming in the first quarter, they sowed by dibbling some "Chiu-ti-huang" maize seeds which needed only some 60 days to grow. They thought to themselves: In summer when many people were crowded together to see a film show, one would find it very hot. Once he came out of the crowd, he would feel cool and refreshing. They compared the man with the seedling. After pollination of maize in the first quarter, they left two leaves growing at the upper part of the maize stalk, while nipping away the other leaves and cutting away the tip of the stalk (later, the tip was twisted instead, and this method was found to be more effective), so as to let air and light pass through the maize seedlings planted in the second quarter. When the maize of the first quarter was reaped, that of the second was like coming out of the crowd. Then, if it was given enough nutrition and managed carefully, it would grow up very quickly. In that year, the average output of double-crop maize was 1,044 catties per mow, an all-time high in local maize output.

The success in trial-planting of double-crop maize helped liberate man's thinking and break through the confinement by the old farming system of one crop a year which had been in practice for centuries in the past. A new method of "extension at both ends, interplanting in the middle" appeared in farming.

"Extension at both ends" means to advance the sowing of such crops as spring wheat, spring barley, spring maize and garden peas by 40 days in accordance with the local conditions, and this is called "sowing in spring and harvesting in summer." In autumn, where possible, more of such crops as buckwheat and rape which have greater cold-resisting power are planted, and the time of harvest is delayed by 20 days. In this way, the period for growth of farm crops is extended by 60 days in a year.

"Interplanting in the middle" means to make early preparations for growing, management and promotion of the interplanted crops, to make proper arrangements for the time of growing these crops, and to grow a second crop before the first crop has been harvested, so as to make better use of the frost-free period and to insure that various crops have enough time for their growth.

The new things shone with splendor. Even those who were formerly conservative ideologically also said excitedly: "Old ideas must be replaced and old methods must be changed. Scientific farming enables man to conquer nature and helps change places north of the Yellow River into places as productive as those south of the Yangtze."

The cadres and commune members of Hohengch'eng brigade are advancing in broad strides on the road of scientific farming. In the past few years, they have brought from other localities some ten farm crops of fine strains which, after trial planting, have already "settled" in Hohengch'eng. They also have bred self-reliantly many fine strain crops which need a short period of growth, give high yields, are of fine quality and are suitable for interplanting. As a result, the whole brigade not only has fine strains for all crops it grows, but

also have furnished the state and some fraternal communes and brigades with more than 3,000,000 catties of crops of fine strains, thereby making a new contribution toward quickening agricultural development.

- NCNA correspondent and
NCNA reporter

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FORMER NATIONALIST OFFICIAL

Fu Tso-yi, Liao Cheng-chih, Lo Ching-chang and Li Chin-teh Meet and Fete Yeh Nan and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1973)

fu tso-yi, vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, and liao cheng-chih, lo ching-chang and li chin-teh, leading members of other departments, this evening met and feted yeh nan, son of kuomintang party veteran mr. yeh chu-tsang, and former deputy chief of no. 2 bureau of the ministry of national defence of the kuomintang, and his wife yuan hsiao-yuan who was formerly a deputy to the national assembly of the kuomintang, and a researcher in the reform of the chinese written language.

they had a cordial conversation together.

yeh nan and his wife had come back to visit their relatives.

present on the occasion were liu fei, yeh lai-shih, hu sha, li kuang-tse, hsiao hsin-wen and sheng tang, as well as yuan hsiao-yuan's relatives yuan ching, yuan hsing-chu and others.

"LITTLE RED SOLDIERS"

How the "Little Red Soldiers" Organization Helps Children Politically

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1973)

at a meeting for first year pupils, arranged by the "little red soldiers" organization of the hsiangchanglu primary school, the topic for discussion was: "why am i able to go to school?" one little girl said very simply: "because i am seven."

a member of the school revolutionary committee pu hsi-tsui, who acts as an instructor to the "little red soldiers", told me: "this simple answer showed me how important class education is for our children.

"most of the children at the school come from working people's families. but they were all born since liberation, grew up 'smothered in honey', to use an expression common among older workers, they have never known suffering or misery."

pu hsi-tsui added: "we see the primary task of the 'little red soldiers' organization as helping them to understand the past suffering of the working people, to value the hard-won happy life of today, and to join fully in the struggle for the future, and so become successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution."

the "little red soldiers" is a children's organization. working in coordination with the regular school system, it conducts a wide range of extracurricular activities to help the children develop morally, intellectually and physically. any child of seven or over is eligible to join and generally, the activities of the organization are open to non-members.

the "little red soldiers" organization of the hsiangchanglu primary school has made a social survey of the dragon beard ditch, one of the worst slum areas in pre-liberation peking. retired workers living there sang some of the old songs for them, describing the life of the working people, the rickety sheds they lived in and the stench of the ditch which was filled with garbage, dead dogs and cats. when it rained, filthy ditch water flowed into their homes, and sometimes even carried away their kitchen utensils. the ditch was a breeding place for infectious diseases. some people were so poor that they used old advertisement posters as clothes. now the area has a long concrete conduit in place of the stagnant ditch. a smooth road there is lined with new housing and factory buildings. a park has been built. the children making the survey were shown a ragged padded jacket which was used by a rickshaw puller's family for three generations.

all the activities organized by the "little red soldiers" organization are aimed at cultivating among the children love for physical labour and love for the collective, friendship and unity, courage, honesty and devotion to the people, and other good proletarian qualities. emphasis is placed on self-education, so that the children themselves will be able to distinguish between right and wrong, by analyzing and comparing vivid concrete examples.

on one occasion several children took away as toys some machine parts from the courtyard of a nearby sewing machine works. instead of reprimanding them, the school invited some veteran workers from the works to explain to all the pupils the process of production and what the parts were used for. the pupils learned that it took a dozen or so processes from the mining of the ore to the finished product. the children who had taken away the machine parts felt very sorry. one of them said: "we have taken away the product of the workers' hard labour." they went to the plant to apologize and make a self-criticism. later they formed a carpentry group, with the help of the teachers, and repaired broken desks and chairs for the school during the vacations. some of the nails and screws needed

came from the school's lost-and-found box, into which children put odds and ends they collected.

the "little red soldiers" organises meetings to put together instances of good deeds done. these are then publicized over the loud-speaker system, on blackboard bulletins, through plays and skits written by the children themselves or at rallies.

among the qualities fostered are a high sense of responsibility and conscientiousness in work.

criticism and self-criticism is a common practice among the children. and they are encouraged by the teachers to put forward their opinions of them, the teachers.

once a teacher pushed a naughty boy who was behaving very badly. a "little red soldier" went up to the teacher and said: "may i give you my opinion?" the teacher encouraged him. he said: "chairman mao has taught us: 'persuasion, not compulsion, is the only way to convince them. compulsion will never result in convincing them'. i think your attitude towards this classmate of ours is not in line with this teaching." the teacher welcomed this criticism and promised to correct his attitude.

there are many examples of serving the people. when a pupil is recuperating from illness, there are always others who come to his home and help him to catch up with his lessons. a boy with a broken leg was carried to school every day, and also carried to the cinema. when the floor in one of the classrooms was damaged, several pupils used the noon-time break to repair it. when a windstorm is on its way, some pupils always rush upstairs to shut the windows.

twelve-year-old liu kang found a purse on his way home. instead of handing it in to the nearby police station, he stood in the wind for a long time waiting for the owner to return. he wanted to lessen the owner's anxiety. when the owner got back the purse, he thanked the boy and asked him his name. the boy replied modestly: "i'm a little red soldier."

in the course of self-education, many of the children acquire the ability to handle problems to a certain extent, and those who are outstanding among them are elected "cadres" of the "little red soldiers" organization.

tien mei likes to recall what her mother told her the day she became a "little red soldier". she said: "tien mei, one swallow does not make a summer. you should help others so as to go forward together." another pupil, sun kuo-chiang, who sat beside her once shot at the classroom window with a catapult. when the teacher took away the catapult, he produced a table tennis ball and bounced it on the desk. when that was taken away, he produced something else. in fact his drawer was full of toys. his marks were

very low. tien mei tried to help him. several times she tried to help him but each time she failed tc find the way to do it. so she went to the teacher. the teacher told her to observe and learn from sun kuo-ching's strong points. tien mei then noticed that sun kuo-chiang loved to do physical labour and frequently went to fetch water, swept the floor and helped the door-keeper to do odd jobs. she joined him in doing all this. she and other little red soldiers also visited sun kuo-chiang's home, helped him with his lessons and talked with his mother about sun kuo-chiang's good points and shortcomings at school. the boy afterwards made remarkable progress.

the children of the hsiangchanglu primary school enjoy a rich variety of extracurricular activities, including ball games, tug-of-war, swimming and athletics. they also have poetry recitals, story-telling and cultural performances. the school choir is composed of more than 100 children. a calligraphy group meets twice a week. the children also have a small experimental plot of land in the temple of heaven park, where they cultivate peanuts and potatoes.

METEOROLOGICAL NETWORK

South China Region Sets Up Meteorological Network

(NCNA-English Nanning, May 29, 1973)

the kwangsi chuang autonomous region in south china now has an extensive meteorological network that provides short, medium and long range weather forecasts to even the most remote parts of the region.

every area now has an observatory and every county a weather forecasting station, a total of 98 manned by 1,200 weathermen. there are more than 2,000 weather forecasting posts and groups in rural people's communes and production brigades.

subtropical kwangsi, with its complex terrain, are frequented by cold and warm air masses. sharp changes in temperature are common. but, before liberation, kwangsi had only four poorly-equipped weather forecasting stations with a staff of 15. peasants and fishermen had to rely on their own weather observations.

meteorological work has helped some warmer places in lunglin autonomous county which is in a cold mountain area to shift from one crop of rice a year to two. the weathermen have travelled throughout the county in the past few years to study the topography and climatic conditions in relation to agriculture. their first-hand

data enabled the weathermen to suggest to the county party committee that two plantings of rice a year were possible. led by party organizations, people's communes and their brigades opened 400 hectares of terraced fields for rice.

the weathermen of the wuming county forecasting station went among peasants and collected more than 100 weather proverbs, which they verified through scientific observations. they made more than 1,000 weather charts and their forecasts now are 86 per cent accurate.

the experience of the wuming weather station was popularized throughout the region and in other parts of china to raise accuracy of forecasting so as to serve agriculture still better.

the masses of the region have been mobilized to join the weathermen in their work. in kueiping county alone, 3,720 people take part in this work and their rich experience is of great help. last year, though the county was hit by an unusually severe drought, it had a good grain harvest thanks to the effective service of the county weather forecasting network and the consequent measures taken by the county leadership to fight the drought.

DRAINAGE NETWORK

Large-Scale Drainage Network Completed in Central China Province

(NCNA-English Wuhan, May 30, 1973)

the central china province of hupeh recently completed a large-scale drainage network that will ensure stable high yields despite excess rain or dry spells from 130,000 hectares of farmland in five counties at the confluence of the middle yangtze river and its tributary, the hanshui.

the five counties are on the chianghan plain, one of china's important producers of rice, cotton and oil-bearing seeds. low-lying and dotted with lakes, these counties used to have only one narrow, crooked outlet and four small flood gates. after every heavy rain, they suffered from waterlogging or flood. the new network links up the bigger lakes and drains excess water into the yangtze and the hanshui rivers. completion of the first stage of the project in 1970 made it possible for three of the five counties to top in the following two years the

six-ton per hectare grain target set for this area in the national programme for agricultural development.

the network consists of the man-made hanpei canal, eight flood outlet gates and culverts, two big electric pumping stations, several bridges and other auxiliary projects. the canal is 110 kilometres long, 220 to 750 metres wide and ten metres deep. as a supplement, people's communes or production brigades dug 48 branch canals with a total length of 340 kilometres and built 78 small sluice-gates and culverts. soon after the canal was completed in may 1970, the area was hit by a storm with total rainfall coming to more than 300 millimetres. but the farmland was protected against flood.

the tienmen, yingcheng and hanchuan counties now have added 67,000 hectares of land that give stable high yields despite excess rain or dry spells, compared with 1969 when construction of the network began. they have reclaimed 13,000 hectares of lakeside wasteland since 1970.

a great percentage of the labour force was busy before 1969 draining excess water or strengthening the dykes during the rainy seasons, which coincide with the farming seasons. that is why most of the area used to grow only a single crop a year. the drainage network freed labour to grow two crops on 67,000 hectares last year, as against 38,500 hectares in 1969.

the network helps the area raise fish by controlling the water level of the lakes. the five counties have set up 18 fish-breeding farms in the past few years, which are rearing at least 100 million fish fry.

the hanpei canal and several rivers are now open to navigation by 100-ton vessels. the dykes are also used as motor roads.

the people of the five counties received vigorous help from other places. more than 200,000 people from six counties that do not benefit from the network arrived to join the builders who were racing against time to complete the trunk canal and its dykes before the flood season. peking, shanghai, tientsin, shenyang, wuhan and other chinese industrial cities made the machinery for a sluice-gate that can discharge 1,500 cubic metres of water per second. the people's liberation armymen stationed in the locality took part in building a pumping station.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS

Mass Scientific Experimental Activities in Central China Province

(NCNA-English Wuhan, May 30, 1973)

hupeh province in central china has an expanding contingent of scientific experimental workers, now numbering almost one million.

more than 58,000 agro-technical and micro-organic research stations are scattered throughout the countryside. there are also large numbers of worker-cadre-technician scientific experimental groups in factories and mines. the city of wuhan alone has 1,060 such groups.

these mass organizations, together with research institutions, form a network from top to bottom, and the colleges and universities are forging closer ties with practice and scientific experimentation.

many achievements have already been made. agro-technicians have secured high yields from three crops a year and raised olive trees from cuttings. workers have trial-produced new fire-extinguishing chemicals and made other advances. a new level has been reached in acupuncturai anaesthetization and research in isolating the viruses of hepatitis. the province has accumulated considerable scientific data which provide favourable conditions for further research. it has also probed new fields in electronics, automation, petro-chemistry, fluidics and micro-organisms.

mass scientific experiments have added momentum to the technical innovations movement. wuhan city last year made 10,077 innovations, of which 260 were major contributions. the wuhan chemical works simplified its work processes and increased production six-fold last year though part of its work force was transferred to other factories. a former hand-operated mill in macheng made 115 machines in around two years to equip itself and thus mechanized or semi-mechanized seven production lines. output and value of production shot up. peasants in the hsiaokan administrative region experimented with micro-organic fertilizer and applied it to 33,400 hectares of cropland.

many scientific and technical workers got significant results in their research in farm crops, aquatic plants, micro-organisms, physics and seismology. some teachers and students of the central china agro-technical college cooperated with local peasants to produce new male-sterile maize varieties, thus enriching the knowledge of growing maize. an eye specialist of the wuhan medical college devised a new method to treat late-stage trachoma while he was touring the countryside.

SUGAR BEET PRODUCTION

China Enlarges Sugar Beet Area

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1973)

china's major sugar beet producers have put a bigger acreage under the crop this year than in 1972.

heilungkiang province in northeast china enlarged the area by 6,000 hectares. north china's inner mongolian autonomous region and northeast china's kirin province have expanded the acreage 20 per cent.

the leadership at various levels and the masses are paying great attention to the crop.

cadres in heilungkiang province joined the commune members in digging drainage ditches when the area was hit by serious waterlogging this spring, and sowing was done plot by plot as soon as the water was drained off.

many communes and brigades in the inner mongolian autonomous region deep-ploughed and irrigated the new sugar beet land and added fertilizer as early as last winter. this ensured timely sowing of the crop.

cadres and workers of the eight sugar refineries in kirin province went to sugar beet growing areas to help in spring sowing.

the young shoots are now doing well.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Friendship Visiting Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1973)

a 15-member albanian friendship visiting group arrived here by air today. group leader is petrit nika, secretary of the party committee of the lushnje district, and deputy leader faik kopace, secretary of the party committee of the librashdi district.

the group was greeted at the airport by cheng chih-ping, a leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, and fatbardh dedja, third secretary of the albanian embassy in peking. it was honoured this evening at a dinner given by the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

Albanian Metallurgical Working Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1973)

the albanian metallurgical working team led by kristaq gloizheni, assistant to vice-chairman of the council of ministers of albania and director of the new projects bureau of the council of ministers, wound up its visit to china and left here for home by air today.

seeing the team off at the airport were vice-minister of metallurgical industry yeh chih-chiang and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries nan tsung-cheng, as well as leading members of departments concerned. albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and counsellor of the albanian embassy here theohar fundo were present.

while in china, the albanian comrades-in-arms visited shanghai, hangchow, yenan and anshan. they were met and feted on different occasions by minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi and minister of metallurgical industry chen shao-kun.

counsellor theohar fundo gave a banquet yesterday evening for the visit to china of the working team. yeh chih-chiang and han tsung-cheng were among the guests. ambassador xhorxhi robo was present.

Chinese Friendship Group Leaves Albania for Romania

(NCNA-English Tirana, May 29, 1973)

the chinese friendship group led by chien yung-ching left here yesterday for romania after paying a visit to albania.

the group was seen off at the airport by tomor carova, first secretary of the party committee of no. 3 region of tirana district; perlat rama, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council; murat mema, manager of albtourism (the tourist agency of albania); shpresa fuga, deputy director of the first department of the foreign ministry; and representatives of the albanian-chinese friendship society.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua was also present.

during its stay in albania, the chinese friendship group visited factories, agricultural cooperatives and historical places in tirana, shkodra, lezha, kruja, durres, fieri, vlora, saranda, gjirokastra and berat districts. it acquainted itself with the tremendous successes scored by the albanian people in socialist revolution and socialist construction. the chinese group was accorded warm reception and welcome by albanian comrades wherever it went.

abdyl kellezi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, gave a banquet in honour of the visiting group at kruja on may 25.

the banquet was attended by vasil kati, vice-minister of trade; hasan duma, vice-minister of education and culture and vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society; misto treska, chairman of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries; tahir minxhozi, first secretary of the kruja district committee of the party of labour; and hamit taga, chairman of the executive committee of the kruja district people's council.

ambassador liu chen-hua and other officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

the chinese ambassador gave a reception in honour of the chinese friendship group on may 26.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Military Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1973)

chinese vice-minister of national defence hsiao ching-kuang gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the military delegation of the democratic people's republic of algeria led by colonel mohamed zerguini, commander of the third military region.

algerian ambassador to china chaieb taleb-bendiab and diplomatic officials of the algerian embassy here were among the guests at the banquet.

present on the occasion were ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister, peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, lu nan-chiao, deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. general logistics department, liu tao-sheng, deputy commander of the p.l.a. navy, chang chun, deputy commander of the p.l.a. air force, kao ti-chien, vice-president of the p.l.a. academy of military science, kang lin, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units, and leading members of departments concerned, including yu pu-hsueh, shih hsia, chin yu-feng, li kuang-hsiang, lu kuei, chao chun-cheng, wang hai, wang pu-ching and hu wei-hsin.

hsiao ching-kuang and colonel mohamed zerguini spoke at the banquet which was filled with an atmosphere of friendship between the people and armies of china and algeria. vice-minister hsiao ching-kuang in his speech noted that the democratic people's republic of algeria was founded in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. "since independence," he said, "the algerian people and national people's army, under the leadership of chairman houari boumedienne, have won victory after victory in their unremitting struggle to preserve national independence and state sovereignty, develop the national economy and build up national defence. the algerian government pursues a policy of opposing imperialism and colonialism and of non-alignment, opposes hegemonism and power politics practised by the superpowers, actively supports the struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against aggression

by israeli zionism, and supports the anti-imperialist struggle of the people in asia, africa and latin america. we appreciate your just stand in international affairs. we wish constant new victories to the algerian government, people and national people's army in their forward advance."

vice-minister hsiao ching-kuang pointed out: "the chinese and algerian peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other in their protracted revolutionary struggles and forged a profound and militant friendship between them." he expressed the belief that the visit of the algerian military delegation would make positive contributions to the promotion of the militant friendship between the peoples and armies of the two countries.

in his speech, colonel mohamed zerguini said: "the warm welcome the delegation has received since its arrival in china shows once again that there exist friendly, close relations between algeria and china."

colonel mohamed zerguini gave an account of the achievements made by the algerian national people's army in defending and building their motherland.

the colonel said: "the armies of our two countries are closely linked by the struggle against imperialism, old and new colonialism and against foreign domination of all descriptions. we are therefore convinced that our visit to china will add bricks to broadening the cooperation between the armies and governments of our two countries and help strengthen the militant friendship between the two countries."

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine Lower House President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Buenos Aires, May 28, 1973)

raul lastiri, president of the argentine chamber of deputies, and jose lopez rega, minister of social welfare, yesterday received cheng wei-chih, chinese ambassador and special envoy of the people's republic of china to the recent presidential inauguration, at the palace of congress.

they had a cordial and friendly talk.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

New Chinese Ambassador to Mauritania Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, May 29, 1973)

wang peng, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the islamic republic of mauritania, presented his credentials to president moktar ould daddah of the islamic republic of mauritania at the presidential palace here this afternoon.

after accepting the credentials, president daddah had a cordial and friendly conversation with the chinese ambassador.

present at the presentation were mauritanian minister of transport, handicrafts and tourism and acting minister of foreign affairs maloum ould braham, secretary-general of the foreign ministry ahmed ould ghanayallah, secretary-general of the presidential office mohamed ali cherif, director of the presidential office abdel aziz ould ahmed and chief of protocol of the foreign ministry taki ould sidi.

lin ping-nan, counsellor, and other officials, of the chinese embassy, were also present.

the chinese ambassador arrived here on may 22. he called on secretary-general of the foreign ministry ahmed ould ghanayallah on may 26.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritian Minister Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1973)

charles gaetan duval, minister of external affairs, tourism and emigration of mauritius and mayor of port louis, and his party wound up their friendly visit to peking and left here for shanghai by special plane this morning in the company of wen yeh-chan, deputy director of the african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

the distinguished mauritian guests were seen off at the airport by chi peng-fei and ho ying, minister and vice-minister of foreign affairs; pei shih-chang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary

committee; and leading members of other departments concerned.

mauritian ambassador to china ameen kasenally and diplomatic envoys of other african countries to china were on hand.

while in peking, minister duval and the other distinguished guests visited a tannery, a people's commune and an arts and crafts exhibition. they also toured the great wall, a ming tomb and the summer palace.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Embassy in Korea Holds Banquet for Chinese Women's Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, May 28, 1973)

chang shu-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in the democratic people's republic of korea, held a banquet this evening for the chinese women's delegation which is winding up its friendship visit to korea.

present on the occasion at invitation were: kim song ae, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and chairman of the central committee of the korean democratic women's union; hwang sun hui, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea; ho chang suk, li jong sun and kang gwan son, secretaries of the korean democratic women's union; woman cadres of the various departments of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and women of various circles.

all members of the chinese women's delegation and diplomats of the chinese embassy in korea attended the banquet.

speaking at the banquet, tsai shu-mei, head of the chinese women's delegation, said: "the chinese women's delegation has learned many things and is greatly inspired during the current visit to the democratic people's republic of korea."

referring to the great achievements made by the heroic korean people, the women included, she said, "we wish from the bottom of our hearts that the korean people and women will henceforth win new and bigger victories in their struggles under the wise leadership of their respected and beloved leader president kim il sung."

she said: "we are convinced that the korean people, guided by the correct line of the workers' party of korea headed by president kim il sung, will surely overcome all obstacles and attain final victory in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of your fatherland."

li jong sun, secretary of the central committee of the korean democratic women's union, spoke at the banquet. she said, "the current visit of the chinese women's delegation is of great significance in further consolidating and developing the friendship and solidarity between the korean and chinese women. it also provides a good opportunity for the exchange of experiences".

she wished the chinese people and women who have been further steeled in the great proletarian cultural revolution new victories in carrying out the missions put forth by the ninth national congress of the communist party of china and in the struggle for reinforcing their country's economic strength and defence capabilities.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of militant friendship and unity between the women and people of china and korea.

Chinese Women's Delegation Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, May 29, 1973)

the chinese women's delegation with tsai shu-mei as leader and lo chiu-yueh as deputy leader concluded its friendly visit to korea and left here for home today.

seeing them off at the airport were hwang sun hui, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea; kim duk ran, general secretary, li jong sun and kang gwan son, secretaries, of the central committee of the korean democratic women's union; and ryang sun do, chairman of the pyongyang municipal committee of the democratic women's union.

present also was chang shu-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in korea.

Chinese Women's Delegation Back in Peking from Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1973)

the chinese women's delegation wound up its friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea, and laden with the profound friendship of the korean people, returned here by air today. the delegation leader is tsai shu-mei, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and standing committee member of the c.p.c. tientsin municipal committee, and deputy leader lo chiu-yueh, standing committee member of the c.p.c. hunan provincial committee.

the delegation was met at the airport by chang hsiang-shan, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and his wife.

Chinese Ocean Shipping Delegation Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, May 30, 1973)

the chinese ocean shipping delegation led by chang kung-chen, general manager of the china ocean shipping company, left here by train for home after visiting the democratic people's republic of korea.

chong tae hyok, director of the d.p.r.k. foreign transportation corporation, and li ying-kuei, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy here, saw the delegation off at the railway station.

chang shu-yuan, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy in korea, yesterday gave a reception for the visit of the delegation. pang gi yong, vice-minister of foreign trade of korea, was present at the reception.

the chinese ocean shipping delegation arrived here on may 8.

Vacationist Group of Workers' Party of Korea Leaves Peking for South China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1973)

the vacationist group of the workers' party of korea with kang hyon su as its leader and li ul sol as its deputy leader left here by special plane this morning for a visit to south china in the company of shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china.

the group was seen off at the airport by jen yun-chung, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and diplomatic officials of the korean embassy in peking.

Korean Mansudae Art Troupe of Pyongyang Arrives in Shanghai to Warm Welcome

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 29, 1973)

the korean mansudae art troupe of pyongyang led by chong gwang sun, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations, arrived in shanghai from nanking by special train this afternoon to a warm welcome by shanghai people.

holding a huge streamer reading "long live the blood-sealed militant friendship and great unity of the chinese and korean people exclamation", over 1,000 welcomers awaited the arrival of the korean comrades-in-arms at the railway station.

the railway station was resounded with the beating of drums and cymbals and cheers as the special train pulled in. vice-chairman hsu ching-hsien and standing committee members chu yung-chia, chang mei-chuan and chang chen-ya of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and sheng shu-shan, a leading member of the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, stepped forward and warmly shook hands with their korean comrades-in-arms and extended them cordial greetings. over 100 girls, in korean national costumes and with flowers in hand, danced and sang a song from the korean opera "a flower girl". among the welcomers were members of the "white-haired girl" group of the shanghai school of dancing who, as members of the shanghai dance drama troupe, visited korea on a performance tour last year during which they received warm hospitality from the korean

comrades-in-arms and forged a profound friendship with the korean people. happy at their re-union today, the comrades-in-arms of both countries shook hands and embraced each other again and again.

the news about the korean comrades-in-arms' arrival filled the shanghai people with joy. when they drove from the railway station to the guest house, they were warmly greeted by the people along the route, who clapped and waved to them. the korean comrades-in-arms also waved back in acknowledgement.

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet this evening to warmly welcome the korean comrades-in-arms. counsellor yu song jin of the korean embassy in china and liu hsi-lin, deputy secretary-general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, who had accompanied the korean art troupe to shanghai, attended the banquet.

hsu ching-hsien and chong gwang sun made heart-warming speeches at the banquet. they expressed the conviction that the visit to china of the art troupe would further enhance the militant friendship between the people of china and korea and promote the cultural exchanges between the two countries.

after the banquet, the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms attended a song-and-dance performance given by shanghai artists.

when leaving nanking, the troupe was given a warm send-off at the railway station by chiang ko, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, lo chi, deputy director of the propaganda department of the kiangsu provincial committee of the communist party of china and leading member of the kiangsu branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and wang nai-ching, vice-chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee, as well as representatives of local literary and art workers and nearly one thousand people.

the korean artists gave three song-and-dance performances during its stay in nanking, drawing warm response from the audience. they also took time out to view the yangtze bridge and places of interest.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1973)

ly ban, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-minister of foreign trade of the democratic republic of viet nam, arrived here by air.

he was greeted at the airport by li chiang, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-minister of foreign trade, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned, including wang pin, hsu chien-kuo and chang hsing-chiao.

also present were ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, and nguyen tien, minister-counsellor, and le quang tuong, commercial counsellor, of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking.

Chen Jen-hung, Yen Chun Meet and Fete DRVN Public Health Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1973)

chen jen-hung and yen chun, leading members of the ministry of public health, this evening met and feted the public health delegation from the democratic republic of viet nam led by vu van can, acting minister of public health. the meeting and banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, was present on the occasion.

also present were chou jung-kuo, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

the seven-member delegation arrived here by air this afternoon at the invitation of the chinese ministry of public health. it was greeted at the airport by chen jen-hung, yen chun, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china ngo thuyen and embassy officials.

Press Communique

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1973)

a delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam led by comrade le duan, first secretary of the v.n.w.p. central committee, and comrade pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and premier of the d.r.v.n. government, is to pay an official friendly visit to the people's republic of china early june 1973 at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Friendship Group Arrives in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, May 29, 1973)

the chinese friendship group led by chien yung-ching yesterday arrived here on a friendly visit to romania.

the group was greeted at the airport by ion florescu, vice-minister of tourism of romania; dumitru turcus, deputy head of a department of the central committee of the romanian communist party; constantin petre, secretary of bucharest city committee of the romanian communist party; and leading members of other departments concerned.

present also was lu chi-hsin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy.

Romanian National Physical Culture and Sports Committee Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1973)

a delegation of the national committee for physical culture and sports of the socialist republic of romania led by lieutenant general marin dragnea, first vice-president of the committee, arrived here by air this afternoon on a friendship visit to china.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission yao hsiao-cheng and li ching-chuan, leading member of the peking municipal physical culture and sports commission wei ming, leading members of departments concerned tien wen-hui, wang to, chen hsien, chao pin, ni chih-chin and lin hui-ching, and noted chinese sportsmen.

also present were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and other diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy here.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Foreign Minister Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1973)

krister wickman, minister of foreign affairs of the kingdom of sweden, and his party arrived here by air this afternoon on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei.

peking airport today flew the national flags of the kingdom of sweden and china. the distinguished swedish guests were greeted there by chi peng-fei and leading members of departments concerned wang hsiao-yi, peng hua, cheng to-pin, wang pen-tso, ling ching and chu chuan-hsien.

arriving here on board the same plane was swedish ambassador to china arne bjornberg who made a special trip to shanghai to meet the swedish foreign minister.

present at peking airport were also mrs. bjornberg and diplomatic officials of the swedish embassy here, finnish ambassador to china veli helenius and mrs. helenius, norwegian ambassador to china per rayne and charge d'affaires ad interim of the danish embassy here jorgen blangsted reimers and mrs. reimers.

while making a stop-over in shanghai, minister krister wickman was greeted at the airport by wang yi-ping, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

Chinese and Swedish Foreign Ministers Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1973)

chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister and krister wickman, foreign minister of the kingdom of sweden, held talks here this morning.

taking part in the talks on the swedish side were sverker astrom, secretary-general of the foreign ministry; arne bjornberg, swedish ambassador to china; rolf ekeus, chief of a division of the foreign ministry and secretary to the foreign minister; jan lundvik, division chief under the political department of the foreign ministry; lennart watz, division chief under the commercial department of the foreign ministry; and sven hirdman, counsellor of the swedish embassy in china.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were wang pen-tso, ling ching, chu chuan-hsien, li pao-cheng and other leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND US

White House Officials Fete Chinese Journalist Delegation

(NCNA-English Washington, May 29, 1973)

ronald ziegler, press secretary, and herbert klein, director of communications, of the white house gave a reception and a dinner party here this evening in honour of the visiting chinese journalists delegation.

the delegation arrived in washington this afternoon.

all members of the delegation attended the reception and the dinner.

among those present on the host side were casper weinberger, secretary of health, education and welfare, and les janka, dick solomon and general brent scowcroft, staff members of the national security council.

present also on both occasions were arthur deck, president of the american society of newspaper editors and executive editor of salt lake tribune in utah, a number of editors of leading papers from other u.s. cities and some well-known personalities from the journalist circles.

joseph alsop, u.s. columnist, attended the reception among others.

both the reception and the dinner party prceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

before coming to washington, the chinese journalists delegation visited atlanta and macon in georgia. the chinese guests were welcomed and accorded a friendly reception by state government officials, people from local press, industry and commerce circles and other circles.

Chinese Gymnastics Team Concludes Visit to Tucson

(NCNA-English Tucson, Arizona, May 28, 1973)

the visiting chinese gymnastics team left here for los angeles this morning after concluding its 4-day visit to tucson, an ancient desert city in the southwest of the united states.

on the evening of may 25, the chinese men and women gymnasts gave a performance at the community center here to some 6,000 spectators, including mayor lewis murphy of tucson, several mayors from nearby cities, and a number of senators and representatives of arizona state.

before the performance, mayor murphy expressed warm welcome to the gymnastics team from china and on behalf of the people of tucson presented a "copper letter" to the team leader kung ke-fei, granting the team honorary citizenship of the city.

after the performance which included free exercise, vaulting horse, pommel horse, balance beam, rings, parallel bars, high-low bars and horizontal bar, the chinese men and women gymnasts presented a group exercise of chinese national style. their rolls, somersaults and wheels in varied forms won an enthusiastic standing ovation. the chinese gymnasts also gave a post-show of piano play, songs and dance to express their gratitude to the tucson people for their warm hospitality.

tucson is the location of the u.s. gymnastics federation. during their stay here, coaches and judges of the chinese gymnastics team exchanged experiences with friends of the american gymnastics circles.

the chinese team has also visited the arizona state university, the magma copper mine, the arizona sonora desert museum, and the "old tucson" where they watched dances performed by american indian children.

when the chinese team arrived here on may 24, it was welcomed at the airport by mayor murphy and mr. michael pulitzer, the local host and editor and publisher of the arizona "daily star". mr. pulitzer gave a dinner in honour of the chinese team in the evening.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Certificate of Broadcasting Transmitting Station of Zambia Signed

(NCNA-English Lusaka, May 29, 1973)

the signing ceremony of a certificate of the transfer of a chinese-aided medium and short wave broadcasting transmitting station to zambia took place here yesterday afternoon.

the certificate was signed by zambian minister of information, broadcasting and tourism s. wina and head of the chinese government delegation and vice-minister of communications kuo lu on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the ceremony on the zambian side were state minister b. litana, permanent secretary m. punabantu and under-secretary lubinda of the ministry of information, broadcasting and tourism, and chief engineer of the zambian broadcasting service m. kalisilera.

present on the chinese side were member of the chinese government delegation hsueh yuan-kai, chinese ambassador to zambia li chiang-fen and economic counsellor of the chinese embassy chiang ping.

the station was built in accordance with the letters exchanged between the chinese and zambian governments on december 31, 1969 and the minutes of talks on the construction of a medium and short wave broadcasting transmitting station signed by the two sides on march 23,

1970. its construction started on may 20, 1971 and was completed on april 25 this year.

before the signing ceremony, zambian minister wina received head of the chinese government delegation and vice-minister of communications kuo lu and member of the delegation hsueh yuan-kai, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them. present on the occasion were chinese ambassador li chiang-fen and economic counsellor chiang ping.

Zambian President Fetes Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Lusaka, May 29, 1973)

zambian president kenneth kaunda gave a dinner in honour of the chinese government delegation headed by vice-minister of communications kuo lu at the state house here yesterday evening.

attending the dinner were zambian foreign minister elijah h.k. mudenda, minister of rural development reuben chitandika kamanga, minister of information, broadcasting and tourism sikota wina, minister of finance john mwanakatwe, secretary general to the government milner, special assistant to the president mark c. chona and other high government officials.

chinese ambassador to zambia li chiang-fen was present.

during dinner, president kaunda had a cordial and friendly conversation with members of the chinese delegation. guests and hosts frequently toasted to the continuing solidarity and development of friendship between the chinese and zambian people.

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* NATIONAL *
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LIBERAL ARTS EDUCATION

Liberal Arts Education Must Take the Whole Society As Its Own Factory

- The liberal arts departments of Futan University organize and send students deep into the midst of factories, villages, and stores to integrate with workers, peasants and soldiers, link up the university with society and combine professional theoretical studies with social investigations and revolutionary mass criticism, thus bringing about a lively and dynamic situation in educational revolution

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 30, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Shanghai, May 29, 1973) In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Liberal arts faculties must take the whole society as their own factory," the teachers and students of Shanghai Futan University have for over two years closely associated the practice of class struggle and line struggle with the organization of teaching. Theory is studied in the course of practical struggle in an effort toward unity between theory and practice. The ability to apply the Marxist-Leninist standpoint, viewpoint and method in analyzing and solving problems is strengthened. A lively and dynamic situation is brought about in educational revolution.

The liberal arts faculty of Futan University includes the departments of Chinese language, philosophy, political economy, journalism, history, international politics, etc. The students are organized to go deep among factories, villages and stores to integrate themselves with the worker-peasant-soldier masses and link up the university with society and combine professional theoretical studies with social investigation and revolutionary mass criticism against swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i. In the course of practical struggle, the students not only deepen and enrich their understanding of the theoretical knowledge acquired in the classroom but also improve the ability to make

investigations and studies, the ability to do mass work and the ability to write. Successively published in newspapers and journals are several hundred articles reflecting practical problems and permeated with the breath of fighting to win the good praise of the broad worker-peasant-soldier masses. Full play is given to the fighting role of the new liberal arts curriculum.

Early last year, at a time when various fronts in Shanghai were getting deeply involved in the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style campaign, armed with such courses as "Lu Hsün and His Works," etc., the teachers and students of the Chinese language department stepped out of the campus to arrange for exhibitions of the data on Lu Hsün's life time struggle in cooperation with relevant units. This practical task was associated with the organization of teaching.

In the course of practical struggle, the teachers and students made a relatively penetrating study of certain important works by Lu Hsün, especially Lu Hsün's fighting spirit of seriously tackling Marxism and Leninism, firmly and unswervingly implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and directing the sharp point of the pen at enemies of all kinds while placed under the white-terror rule of the Kuomintang reactionary group and surrounded by the enemy in front and back. Thus profound education was received. A deeper understanding of Chairman Mao's brilliant writings on Lu Hsün was acquired. A spur was given to their sense of responsibility in taking up practical struggle.

They separately went deep into the lower levels to give workers, office cadres, literary and art workers, middle and primary school students over 80 propaganda and enlightening talks and associate realistic class struggle and line struggle with an analysis of Lu Hsün's works. Lu Hsün's "hard-bone" proletarian spirit was preached. The counter-revolutionary tactics and crimes of swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i were further criticized. Such a situation as the deepening of the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style campaign was taken into due consideration in the process.

The various departments of liberal arts of Futan University stress that students' heading for society must be geared to the needs of practical struggle and realistic struggle and must also be closely associated with specialized teaching to achieve the relatively satisfactory fulfillment of the teaching plan.

In August last year, the university consulted with the relevant leadership departments of Shanghai municipality and decided that a rural investigation task be taken up by the political economy department. This called for help in a summing-up of experience through investigation. But the first-year students of the theory of socialist agriculture would begin the class only the next term. If they were now sent to the countryside to make investigations, some teachers were afraid that the existing teaching plan might be upset and the systematic nature of courses violated. So they were hesitant and indecisive.

The Party branch organized in time the teachers and students to discuss this problem. The majority of people held that specialized teaching must be associated with the practice of class struggle and line struggle and that proper

adjustments should be made to meet the needs of the teaching plan. Therefore, it was decided to organize students ahead of time to study the introductory and other remarks about Chairman Mao's "On the Problem of Agricultural Cooperation" and "Socialist Upsurge in the Countryside of China" and other basic teaching materials.

Later, the students went deep into the midst of the Fengwei commune of Chinshan hsien, Shanghai, to make an overall investigation of the conditions about the mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture. In the course of investigation, the teachers and students received education in the actual struggle between two classes, two roads and two lines. Investigation tasks were completed in a relatively satisfactory manner. In one month and more, a total of over 30 investigative reports were written. They won the good praise of the poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres of the suburbs of Shanghai.

Simultaneously with the completion of the investigation task, the teachers and students again associated practical work with the teaching of the theory of "The System of Collective Ownership of the Socialist Laboring Masses," "Socialist Agriculture, Light Industry and Heavy Industry" and other relevant chapters on political economy. The comrades of the commune Party committee and the poor and lower-middle peasants were also invited over to give lessons. The teachers did tutoring concerning theoretical problems encountered in investigations. To associate practice with study allows a study program rich in content and lively and dynamic. Not only are the teaching tasks fulfilled in a relatively satisfactory manner but splendid teaching results are also achieved.

To help the cultivation of the students' ability to work independently in line with the needs of realistic struggle and the different demands of various special courses, the various departments of liberal arts of Futan University adopt various means of organizing teaching and making arrangements about time.

The 2nd year students of the Department of History last year spent one-third of their time in "July 1" commune of Shanghai hsien to write a "History of 'July 1' Commune." In the commune, the teachers and students made an investigation of the whole process from land reform to the mutual-aid team, the lower cooperative, the higher cooperative and the people's commune. A relatively overall understanding of a large host of facts about how under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the poor and lower-middle peasants beat the evil atmosphere of opportunism was acquired. Their ability to apply the fundamental viewpoint of historical materialism in collecting, analyzing and collating historical data was cultivated. Thus in a relatively quick way, the task for the writing of the history of the commune was completed along with the writing of over ten pieces on family and village histories.

The 2nd year students of the Journalism Department spent half of their time last year taking newspapers, broadcast stations and other news units as bases and committing themselves to these units' propaganda tasks. They went deep into the midst of the industrial, agricultural, PLA, school, financial and trade and other fronts of the whole municipality to make visits and get involved in practice. Through writing selectively a large number of news reports, messages and investigative reports, the students cultivated their actual fighting capacity. In news

units, the political theory lessons and news business lessons given by teachers, reporters and editors enabled them to gain very rapid improvement in both theoretical and practical fields.

The creative writing group of the 2nd year students of the Chinese language department last year spent a large part of its time on the forefront of the three major revolutionary movements. They successively lived deep in the midst of the Shanghai No. 21 Cotton Textile Mill, Shanghai Hydrological and Geological Brigade, the 5th Factory of Shanghai Steel Corporation, and other units, combining labor with study and creation. They associated the concrete creation task for every stage with a relatively systematic study of the relevant writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on literature and art. They went through Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, Vol. I to IV, and six books of Marx and Lenin and also the "Party History," "Philosophy" and other courses. They constantly associated study and creation with revolutionary mass criticism in repeatedly criticizing various reactionary fallacies advocated by swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i such as "genius," "inspiration," etc., and "the idea of characters in the middle," "the idea of writing on facts of life," etc., spread by Chou Yang and his kind. Along with the worker-peasant-soldier spare-time writers, they created, and had a large host of short novels, prose, operas,poems, songs and other literary works published in newspapers. Several novels had been selected from these for collections put out by publishing houses.

In the process of taking society as a factory, the teachers and students of Futan University continuously summed up experiences and handled well various organizational tasks related to rustication and down-to-factory assignments, and especially seriously selected proper points for the association of fighting tasks with the conduct of teaching activities.

The teachers and students of the department of philosophy on three occasions went to factories and villages to combine battle participation with the unfolding of teaching activities. On every occasion, the point-selection task was performed better than the last time and a bigger harvest reaped than the last time.

In December last year, when the teachers and students carried out social investigations, they summed up previous experiences and lessons. Before that, the teachers and students of a department formed into a "point-selection group" to make "pre-investigation investigations" and return to the university to brief teachers and students on the relevant conditions. The aim of the masses selecting and fixing a point" was achieved. Because the point-selection task was done in a relatively elaborate manner, the teachers and students had a definite idea of the points to be investigated, and formulated investigation plans which were compatible with reality to lay a good foundation for subsequent investigations. In the course of improving point-selection work, they came to understand that point-selection work must have the support of the relevant social departments and that after their own investigation and study, the selected points should be typical in nature to a certain degree. The summed-up experiences must be of universal significance to actual struggle and capable of being associated with specialized teaching.

In giving systematic theoretical teaching on the campus, the various departments of liberal arts of Futan University likewise uphold the spirit of taking society as a factory and doggedly adhere to the principle of integration of theory with practice. Actual class struggle and line struggle in classrooms were made to link up with that in society.

In line with the features of various courses, the Chinese Language Department adopted various patterns to associate battle tasks with the organization of teaching activities. In teaching "Theory of Literature and Art," they adopted the method of "going outdoors" and "inviting people over." Spare-time and professional literary and artistic workers were invited to talk about their understanding on creation. They also participated in activities involving comment on the relevant literary and art creations in newspapers and magazines.

In taking up the "Special Course of Contemporary Literature," the seminar selected as teaching content four new book-length novels, "The Golden-Lit Boulevard," "History of Hungnan Battle," "Niu-t'ien-yang" and "Morning Sun Over the River Bank." The teachers first recounted different social comments on these four novels and also explained the new features of short novel creation since the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Students were then organized to head separately for factories, villages, middle schools and cultural halls to make investigations to listen to the worker-peasant-soldier masses' opinions on these works. Through these activities, the students deepened their understanding of such points as how literary and art works can correctly reflect class struggle and line struggle, how to project the images of proletarian heroic figures, etc. On this basis, the students wrote quite a few commentaries, and took part in struggle in the current area of literary and art thinking.

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PARTY LEADERSHIP IN INDUSTRY

Sum Up Reading Experience Regularly To Stimulate Ideological Development of the Party Committee

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 29, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Wuhan, May 28, 1973) In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, leading members of the Party committee of Wuhan Municipal Second Bureau of Light Industry, by reading and studying conscientiously and summing up reading experience and exchanging comprehensions regularly, have brought about a fine study style and stimulated the ideological development of the Party committee.

Since the 2nd plenum of the Party's 9th Central Committee, the Party committee of the Wuhan Municipal Second Bureau of Light Industry has set up a central study group, and established a system of collective study. Aside from scheduled participation in specified "study day" activities based on the unified study target, each member also conscientiously maintains spare-time private study. At present, they have already read systematically through such works of Marx and Lenin as the "Communist Manifesto," "Critique of the Gotha Program" and "The State and Revolution" as well as selected parts of "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," "Anti-Dühring," "The Civil War in France" and "'Left-Wing' Communism, An Infantile Disorder," and the five philosophical works of Chairman Mao.

In the course of study, they have made a summing up of study experience every quarter, exchanged study comprehensions, and by enlightening one another, encouraging one another and stimulating one another, unremittingly raised their consciousness of reading and study.

Leading members of the Party committee of Wuhan Municipal Second Bureau of Light Industry are mostly old comrades of worker-peasant backgrounds whose cultural level is not high. At the beginning of the study, some difficulties were experienced, and the system of study was not properly maintained. The Party committee of the bureau thereupon directed everybody, in conjunction with the summing up of study, to look back on the history of the struggle between the two lines inside the Party, and by unremittingly defining ideologically the importance of conscientious reading and study, to overcome difficulties diligently and persevere in study. At the same time, the Party committee also adopted such methods as making unified arrangements for the content of study and rate of progress, unified organization of study tutoring and discussion, and unified inspection of reading results to help everybody improve the standard of study.

At present, the leadership members of this bureau have universally raised their consciousness of reading and study. Not only are they maintaining the system of study day very well, but they are also consciously making use of their spare time to delve into the study of works of Marx and Lenin, and some of the comrades attending meetings on the outside or going below to settle down at selected points in the basic level are also able to eke out time for study consciously.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "What we want is the Marxist-Leninist style of study," the Party committee of Wuhan Municipal Second Bureau of Light Industry, by conscientiously giving play to the revolutionary study style of combining theory with practice, has closely integrated diligent reading with the in-depth criticism of revisionism. The comrades are using the stand, concept and method of Marxism to sum up conscientiously actual experience in struggle, and developing a revolutionary great criticism and repudiation against the idealist transcendentalism pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

One of the deputy secretaries of the Party committee formerly used to think that as he had been working for more than ten years in the handicraft industry, he should know something about the condition in every unit. Once, when he went to stay at a point in a factory below, the masses reported that the leading body of this factory was not united enough, and the relations between the cadres and people were not harmonious enough, and the lack of unity and harmony was affecting the fulfillment of the production target.

At the beginning, as he was of the opinion that he was very familiar with the condition of the leading body of this factory, there should not be any great problem, and he did not take steps in time. Later, when he went deep into the workshops, by means of holding numerous discussions with the workers, cadres and technicians and listening to their views, he discovered that the view of the masses was correct. Thereupon, taking the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work as the guideline, he carried out an in-depth line education on the leading members of this factory, stimulated revolutionary unity among the leading body, roused the socialist enthusiasm of the cadres and the people, and set in motion revolution and production.

In conjunction with the practice of his own struggle, this deputy secretary studied seriously the epistemology of dialectical materialism, and deeply realized that it would never do to rely purely on past experience to have things done. Only by unremittingly making investigation and study could subjective understanding be consistent with the constantly developing and changing objective condition, and could problems in work be correctly understood and solved.

With leadership exercised and the pace set by the Party committee of the bureau, the broad masses of cadres and people in the system of Wuhan Municipal Second Bureau of Light Industry have also whipped up an upsurge in reading and study. Various units belonging to the bureau are also holding cadre reading classes at every level, and nearly 2,000 persons have been trained by rotation, including cadres of basic level Party branch committees upward. The Party committee of the bureau has trained more than 500 spare-time theoretical study tutors for the basic level to help the cadres with reading and study. Under the guidance of these study hardcores, more than 1,400 spare-time private study groups have been set up from departments to factories, with the number of workers participating in the study exceeding 74 percent of the total.

By means of reading and study, the broad masses of cadres and people have raised their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and set in motion the flourishing development of revolution and production.

* * *

REMOLDING OF INTELLECTUALS

Constantly Upgrade Thought-Remolding Consciousness

by

Nanking University Revolutionary Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 29, 1973)

Must intellectuals integrate themselves with workers and peasants to remold their world outlook? This is an important aspect of the tense struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. Chairman Mao who consistently, deeply appreciates the usefulness of the intellectuals, teaches the Party, "Without the participation of the revolutionary intellectuals, the organization of revolutionary force and the development of revolutionary task will not succeed."

At the same time, Chairman Mao is very concerned about the thought-remolding of intellectuals. Soon after the new China was inaugurated, Chairman Mao taught us, "Thought-remolding, first of all the ideological remolding of all types of intellectuals, is an important condition for our country to thoroughly achieve democratic reform and to gradually realize industrialization."

In 1957, Chairman Mao in his glorious work, "on the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" and "Speech at the Chinese Communist Party National Propaganda Work Conference," further brought out and explained the necessity and possibility of the continuous remolding of intellectuals. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao again put forward the grand call to the intellectuals to receive re-education from workers, peasants and soldiers and to completely change their old way of thinking.

The principle that intellectuals must be united, educated and remolded is what the basic line of the Party demands. Lenin, in a discourse on the class status of the intellectuals under capitalist conditions, pointed out, "On the one hand, based on their relationships, their outlook, etc., we say they depend on the capitalist class. On the other hand, they also depend on employed workers because capitalism has robbed them of their independent status, reduced them to employees living in other people's houses, and exposed them to threats of lowered living conditions." This situation determines that the majority of the intellectuals can serve the capitalist class and also the proletarian class.

In the historical phase of socialism, class, class contradictions and class struggle still exist and this struggle must automatically be reflected in the problem of who are to be served by the intellectuals. Therefore, the possibility of intellectuals serving the two classes still exists.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and having experienced successive political campaigns, especially the trial of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the intellectuals of our country have greatly improved. Take our university for example. Under the leadership of the working class, the

teachers have actively thrown themselves into criticize-revisionism and rectify-style campaign, studied hard Marxism-Leninism and the thought of Mao Tse-tung, raised their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and roused their enthusiasm to serve socialism. The fact proves that "the majority of the intellectuals of our country are willing to make progress and reform and are capable of being reformed." But, to the majority of the intellectuals "it is still a long way to completely replace capitalist world outlook with proletarian world outlook."

After contemplating what has happened after the liberation, especially after the lessons gained from the two-line struggle in the great proletarian cultural revolution, most teachers deeply realize that it is impossible to serve the proletarian class without changing their own world outlook. With the continuous spread of socialist revolution, the proletarian class must triumph over the capitalist class and practice total dictatorship over the capitalist class in the level of leadership especially in the domain of ideology. It is against the trend of historical development for intellectuals to serve the capitalist class and it leads nowhere. The only future for the intellectuals lies in their endeavor to remold their world outlook, to be on the side of the proletariat and to serve workers, peasants and soldiers.

To remold the intellectuals ideologically is to solve the question of whom to serve. Chairman Mao teaches us, "The problem of man is a basic problem and a problem of principle." Hence the necessity to solve the problem of attitude and outlook. The point is to let dialectical materialism triumph over idealism and metaphysics, the materialistic concept of history over the idealistic concept of history, in other words, right ideas over wrong ideas. This type of right ideas does not fall from the sky or is inborn in the head. It can only be acquired through practicing the three revolutionary campaigns.

The common disease of the intellectuals, caused by the old education system and long periods of living and working conditions, are separation of subjectivity from objectivity and the disconnection of theory with practice. That is why their ideas are often unilaterally subjective, revealing priority of individual concern and inconsistency of word and deed, and politically, wavering and inexhaustively revolutionary. "This drawback of the intellectuals could only be overcome through long periods of struggle." Therefore, the thought-remolding of the individual could not be separated from the practice of the three revolutionary campaigns, nor from unity with workers and peasants.

Swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, trying to propagate the line of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and are frantically against the thought-remolding of intellectuals and their unity with workers and peasants. They viciously attack that it is "disguised reform through forced labor" for educated young people to go to the mountains and the countryside and it is "disguised unemployment" for them to follow the path of the glorious "May 7" and canvass whatever idea of "eruption of revolution in the innermost part of the soul in order to solve problems."

According to this reactionary fallacy, it is "disguised reform through forced labor" and "disguised unemployment" for educated young people and the intellectuals

to go to the mountain and the countryside and unite with poor and lower-middle peasants in the three revolutionary campaigns, and they, locking themselves in the house could "solve problems" by "erupting revolution at the innermost recesses of the soul." This is merely a reprint of "the doctrine of perfection in scholarly pursuits" of the already bankrupt capitalist idealism.

This fallacy publicized by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i is calculated to lead the intellectuals onto the perverted path of "the three separations," to turn them into slaves of the capitalist class or lords treading on people's backs. In a word, this is an attempt to change basically the basic road and line and policy of our Party, to upset the dictatorship of the proletariat and to revive capitalism.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, our university has enforced remolding the thinking of the intellectuals in the course of materializing the Party's policy for the intellectuals. We organize and sent teachers to participate in the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style campaign, receive class education and line education, temper themselves in the criticism of revisionism and in rectifying the working style, study the works of Marx and Chairman Mao, go to the mountains and the countryside by turn, mix with workers and peasants, "learn from producers, workers, and poor and lower-middle peasants," probe into the domain of teaching, start mass criticism and repudiation and research into the school management and the "three-combination."

We realize that there is a difference between the intellectuals having gone to the mountains and the countryside and those who have not, and between those who are conscious and those who are not. Therefore in the course of organizing teachers to go deep into the three revolutionary campaigns to realize unity with workers and peasants, we encourage them to seek out voluntarily their difference with workers, peasants and soldiers and to constantly raise their consciousness for re-education. It is important that in changing the objective world, one also simultaneously changes one's subjective world.

The unflagging, fighting, revolutionary spirit of the workers, peasants and soldiers to change their mother country and to assist world revolution, their earnest demand for scientific and technological knowledge, their enthusiastic welcome for those intellectuals willing to unite with workers and peasants, have greatly affected the old ideas of the teachers. Many begin to change their thoughts and feelings: they care for and think what workers, peasants and soldiers care for and think; they change their pursuits of personal fame and gain into production and service for workers and peasants.

There was a teacher in the chemistry department who, desiring an overnight fame, would secretly carry on private research whenever he discovered an intriguing topic in a group research. Later he went to a certain chemistry factory, and received immense education through contact with the workers. There was a technician with serious capitalist notions in that factory. He monopolized all scientific knowledge, doing damage to the country.

Talking about this incident, many master workers sincerely said in admonition, "We need intellectuals of our own. Or else, proletarian dictatorship cannot be consolidated and socialist production and construction cannot proceed." These heartfelt words of the master workers deeply educated the teacher. In the light

of his own case, he learned the teaching of "serving the people" and repudiated the notion of knowledge for self-service. To enable more workers to directly grasp scientific knowledge, he uses his spare time to teach in the workers' study class, discusses with them, edits and prints teaching materials himself and thus earns the praise of the mass.

In the course of unity with workers and peasants, some aging teachers of our university have improved, each decided to grasp summing up their teaching methods and research work as contributions to the country and to posterity. This example proves that the intellectuals will shift their standpoint solely through re-education by workers, peasants and soldiers, diligent study of Marxism-Leninism and the thought of Mao Tse-tung, and repudiation of individualism. Away from the practice of the three revolutionary campaigns, away from the mass of workers and peasants, locked up in cells, causing one hundred "revolutions" to "erupt" in the soul's innermost recess will still fail to remold thinking.

Knowledge comes from practice. As the main body to practice the three revolutionary movements, workers, peasants and soldiers not only create material wealth of society but also its spiritual wealth. Only by tempering themselves in the three great revolutionary movements and humbly learning from workers, peasants and soldiers could the intellectuals transform their incomplete knowledge from books to real knowledge of their own, receive nourishment, pursue research of practical experience and materials, further upgrade theory, enrich and develop scientific knowledge, and better serve workers, peasants and soldiers.

Take an example from the process to nourish a new variety of small winter wheat by the genetics unit of the biological and botanical teaching and research seminar of the biological department of our university. They overcome the tendency to study and research behind closed doors, walked out of the school, insisted on uniting with workers and peasants and combining theory with practice, teaching and research with production. They selected more than ten places over the country as trial and promotion bases and with the help of poor and lower-middle peasants, brought up many types of winter wheat, more productive and capable of early harvest. Of these, one variety was recommended for ten southern provinces in the National Winter Wheat Variety Cooperative Meeting. It started a system of three-harvest yearly in the south and greatly promoted grain production.

Correct knowledge can only be acquired through a cyclic process from practice to realization and back to practice again and definitely not as swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i trumpeted, "Acquired by one attempt." Besides, the remolding of world outlook itself is an intense class struggle, especially so in the university where greater obstructing force is encountered because the capitalist class, utilizing the influence of the university and believing in their strength, always challenges the proletarian class. This brings about the characteristics of zigzagging and repetition in remolding the thinking of the intellectuals.

Since liberation, the struggle of the proletarian class and the capitalist class in the domain of ideology shows that efforts to remold the world outlook

of the intellectuals cannot be allowed to be paralyzed, softened or compromised. The intellectuals must solidly build up the determination to unite with workers and peasants for life. "So long as he unites with the mass of workers and peasants, he is a revolutionary. But if tomorrow he will not unite with, but suppress the people instead, then this is not revolutionary--may be it is counter-revolutionary."

Difficult socialist tasks need the service of the largest possible number of intellectuals. To consolidate the proletarian dictatorship, the working class must have its own force of intellectuals. We firmly believe that under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, intellectuals at large must be able to unite with workers and peasants, change their old thinking, and contribute their utmost toward the socialist revolution and construction. In particular, in this day of great victory gained from the great proletarian cultural revolution, our socialist system of proletarian cultural revolution, our socialist system of proletarian dictatorship and our foundation of socialist economy have been further consolidated, the plot by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i to revive capitalism and to destroy thought-remolding of the intellectuals has been smashed, the working class has climbed up to the upper level of the repudiated and reformed stage construction, the thought of Mao Tse-tung further dominates the territory of literature and teaching. All these have created more favorable conditions for intellectuals to continue remolding their thinking. With the continuous spread of educational revolution, it is becoming more a voluntary action for teachers of our university to take the path toward unity with workers and peasants and to endeavor remolding the world outlook. No matter what interference and destruction may be, cannot resist the firm step of progress taken by the intellectuals.

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AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Perfect Theoretical Research in "Three-Combination"

by

Cheng K'e-lung (郑克农)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 29, 1973)

Scientific research requires the proletariat to put politics first, to assume leadership in the "three-combination" of cadres, the mass of workers and peasants, and scientists and technicians and leadership in production and scientific research, and to use the "three-combination" to gather ample practical experience of the masses and scientific experience together and to upgrade and turn this experience into theoretical comprehension which will be applied in practice, examined so as to instruct and serve practice. Many facts prove that thorough execution of the main line of socialist construction in scientific research work, it is a good way to practice the "three-combination" in scientific research because it facilitates centralization of the practical experience of the mass, promotes unity of theory with practice and cuts down the period of research.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "We cannot immediately comprehend the things that we perceive. Only the things that are fully comprehended can we more deeply feel. Feeling only solve the problem of phenomenon, but theory solves the problem of essence." It is altogether necessary for scientific research personnel to work out the "three-combination," assist production and for user units to solve concrete technical problems in production. At the same time, we must observe that it is limited scope if scientific experiment does not align with theory and principle. Hence the demand that scientific research personnel must strengthen theoretical research.

The first prerequisite for theoretical research is adequate accumulated data. The "three-combination" provides advantageous condition for theoretical research. In the "three-combination," scientific research personnel can strengthen their alignment with the mass of workers and peasants and the reality of production, can absorb enriching nourishment from there and can accumulate data and references of all aspects.

To solve the problem of hibernation of castor silkworm, the scientific research personnel of Ch'engte Sericulture Research Center, working with workers and silkworm farmers, finally produced a new variety of hibernating castor silkworm and thus achieved results in the research of hibernating castor silkworm. Later, they also started research into the problem of the softening disease of castor silkworm and gained results in the practice of production. In pursuing these two research projects, they united production with the practice of scientific experiment and stressed on the investigation of the basic theoretical aspect of genetics, physiology and ecology. On this basis, they raised the results of the experience of production practice of the masses and scientific experiment to theoretical comprehension, applied this comprehension to the solution of the

problem of castor silkworm production and scored results in the scientific study of silkworm in our country.

Facts prove that practice is the spring of man's correct comprehension and the masses form the main body of practice and comprehension. The comprehensive ability of one person is limited, the wisdom of the masses is limitless. The practice we talk about is the practice the masses talk about. Away from the practice of the masses, there can be no correct comprehension of the individual. To perfect theoretical research, scientific research personnel must seriously practice in "three-combination," seriously learn from the masses and sum up the practical experience of the masses. The criminal motives of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i to publicize the idealistic doctrine of transcendentalism, to trumpet the idea that wisdom and ability is inherent, to deny the revolutionary practice of the people and to oppose scientific research personnel going deep into practice and into the masses are to destroy the scientific and technical researches of socialism, to subvert the proletarian dictatorship and to revive capitalism.

The revolutionary line of Chairman Mao has pointed out the right direction for scientific research. Scientific research personnel must follow Chairman Mao's teaching regarding "the necessary unity of intellectuals with the masses" and "unity of theory and practice," further criticize and repudiate the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, work well on the "three-combination" principle, and strengthen the theoretical research of scientific and technological knowledge based on deep probing into practice. Then they can develop their necessary contribution toward socialist revolution and construction.

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PLA IN FRONTIER REGIONS

A PLA Unit in Yunnan Helps Local People Build Border Area

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 30, 1973)

(NCNA Kunming, May 29, 1973) The commanders and fighters of a PLA unit stationed in a certain border area in Yunnan actively help the people of various nationalities in carrying out the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. They make contributions toward developing agricultural production and strengthening construction of the border area.

Under the unified leadership of the local Party committee, the army unit stationed in this area have time and again dispatched large groups of cadres and fighters deep into the villages inhabited by various nationalities to propagate the Tachai people's revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work and, at the same time, to join the masses in transforming the mountains and harnessing the rivers and vigorously improving the conditions of production.

Lying on the bank of the Nuchiang River, Poteng production team was short of water for a long time in the past. Coming here, the PLA commanders and fighters propagandized to the Lisu compatriots the advanced deeds of the Tachai people in fighting against heaven and earth to transform mountains and harness rivers and fought together with them to build a 8-kilometer-long canal to conduct water from Oka River and to open more than 100 mow of terraced fields, thereby raising the grain output of this production team from some 100 catties to 800 catties per mow.

While carrying out non-combative tasks, the 2nd company of the PLA unit stationed in Wengo production team inhabited by Wa people sent its cadres and fighters to join the commune members in cutting mountain slopes and removing rocks to build 12 canals and more than 190 mow of terraced fields. Now, this production team increases its grain output every year and has become an advanced unit in the local mountain area in learning from Tachai.

During the local movement to learn from Tachai, a certain PLA regiment stationed in Lints'ang hsien sent more than 200 cadres and fighters on its own initiative deep into the local villages to propagate the Party's policy of taking grain as the key link and carrying out multiple undertakings, to help the local communes and production teams in reclaiming wasteland, creating farmland and expanding the acreage planted to such economic crops as sugar-cane, tea, pepper, tea-oil trees and rubber trees, and to help the masses in developing such side-occupations as hunting, apiculture, basket weaving, and gathering of medicinal herbs, thereby further developing the collective economy and increasing the commune members' income.

The PLA unit stationed in this area also helps the people of various nationalities in improving the methods of farming, practicing scientific methods in farming and increasing the per-unit-area output.

To help the Miao commune members in growing wheat successfully, the commanders and fighters of the border defense post of the PLA unit set up an army-people scientific experiment group under the leadership of the commune Party committee. This group improved the methods of sowing and field management in the light of the local climatic and geographical conditions, bringing about a generally good harvest.

In view of the fact that some T'ai people did not care to apply manure and introduce fine strains, the 7th company of the PLA unit explained to the masses the merits of scientific farming and, at the same time, got together with the commune members of Manp'ang production team to grow crops in a plot of experimental field, which subsequently resulted in a high yield of 1,050 catties per mow. Seeing this example, the commune members generally adopted its experience, giving an impetus to the big-margin increase in grain output.

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PLA's Border Defense Post at Chiakang, Tibet, Helps Develop Local Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 30, 1973)

(NCNA Lhasa, May 29, 1973) The border defense post at Chiakang under the PLA border defense command stationed in Tibet helps the local people's commune in learning better from Tachai and in quickening the development of agriculture and animal husbandry.

Chiakang in Ali district, Tibet, is situated in the northwest of the Kangtis Mountains. The Tibetan people there had "scarcely any clothing and food" and lived in poverty under the rule of the three manorial lords before the liberation. After the democratic reform, the Tibetan herdsmen who had been exploited and enslaved in the past generations became their own masters. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and shown concern by the Party, they have set up mutual-aid groups and people's communes and embarked on the socialist road.

After these emancipated herdsmen set up people's communes, the Chiakang border defense post actively helped them carry out a mass movement of learning from Tachai, consolidate the collective economy and develop production in the border area. In the past few years, the cadres and the fighters of this border defense post busily went from one place to another in the frigid and oxygen-deficient area lying more than 4,500 meters above the sea-level, propagating to the local people the Party's directives and policies the Chairman Mao's great call "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," telling them the heroic deeds of the poor and lower-middle peasants who fought against heaven and earth, and encouraging them to depend on their own effort, to overcome difficulties and develop production like Tachai. Under the unified leadership of the local Party organization, the cadres and fighters got together with the masses to study the Party's basic line and Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and to talk about the important meaning of the "Learn from Tachai" movement in consolidating the collective economy and developing production in the border areas.

After study, Lo-sang-p'ang-ts'ao, leader of the No. 3 production team, greatly raised his consciousness. He led his commune members to cut through mountain slopes and remove rocks, to transform the mountains and harness rivers, thereby expanding the farm acreage by 900 percent as against that before the establishment of the people's commune. They also built canals more than 6,000 meters long to conduct water to irrigate large tracts of land.

In the course of helping the local people in learning from Tachai, the cadres and fighters of this border defense post often take time out to take part in their collective productive labor. In spring, the fighters get together with the Tibetan commune members to dig canals, reclaim farmland and level the land. In summer, they help the commune members in doing field management. When autumn comes, they again go with the masses to harvest barley and to help in delivery and protection of rams. Here, simple and crude tools were used in production and simple methods were adopted in farming in the past.

Accordingly, the border defense post regularly sends some experienced cadres and fighters to the production teams to teach the commune members advanced farming techniques, to innovate the production tools, to popularize the experience of scientific farming and to promote development of agriculture and animal husbandry.

In Chiakang area, as a result of the widespread and in-depth movement to learn from Tachai, farm acreage has doubled, grain output also has doubled, and the number of sheep, yaks and horses kept in pen has increased by a big margin. Many production teams have enough grain and to spare, putting an end to the history of dependence on the state for supply of grain. Following the development of production, the people's life has greatly improved. Every family has surplus grain at home and cash deposits with the bank. The commune members say happily: "We the Tibetan people can live in happiness today solely because we have the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party and the support given by the People's Liberation Army."

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BIOGRAPHIC DATA

Mr. Cheng Tieh-ju's Urn Placed at Papaoshan Cemetery in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1973)

the urn of mr. cheng tieh-ju, deputy to the national people's congress and permanent member of the board of directors of the bank of china, was brought to peking from hongkong under the escort of chong sai ping, representative of the funeral committee, and members of mr. cheng's family yesterday and was placed at the papaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries.

a ceremony was held at papaoshan today. it was presided over by lien kuan, a leading member of the office of the standing committee of the national people's congress. chiao pei-hsin, acting chairman of the board of directors and general manager of the bank of china, delivered a speech.

among those who met mr. cheng's urn at the airport and attended the ceremony were leading members of departments of the n.p.c. standing committee and the state council, the united front work department of the central committee of the communist party of china, the foreign ministry, the ministry of finance, the head office of the people's bank of china, the bank of china and other departments concerned, including lien kuan, lo ching-chang, liu yu-fa, li chin-teh, ma wen-po, chen hsi-yu, chiang tung-ping, chiao pei-hsin, liang wei-lin and kung pu-sheng.

present at the ceremony were friends of the late mr. cheng tieh-ju and leading members of organizations concerned, including chuang hsi-chuan, huang chang-shui, jung yi-jen, tsao chu-ju, kung yin-ping, fang kao, lou fu-ching and pan shih-lun.

present at the ceremony were also directors of the bank of china in peking, representatives of the people's insurance company of china, the china insurance company ltd. and other organizations concerned, as well as mr. cheng tieh-ju's relatives.

when mr. cheng tieh-ju's urn left hongkong, it was seen off at the railway station by vice-chairmen of the funeral committee li chu-sheng, liao sheng-tung, fei yi-ming, chen yao-tsai, wong kwan-cheng and pun ching an, and over 100 people from various walks of life.

AFTER-SCHOOL ACTIVITY FOR CHILDREN

How Northwest China City Youngsters Spend After-School Hours

(NCNA-English Sian, May 31, 1973)

more than 500 cultural centres have been set up in streets, courtyards and lanes in the northwest china city of sian for children to do their homework, read books, play chess and table tennis and put on shows during the summer and winter holidays and after class. they also clean courtyards for families of armymen and those who died for the revolution.

there are more than 1,000 tutors in these cultural centres. they are retired cadres and workers or parents. they organize various after-school activities for the children.

in the cultural centre of chienkuo road, some children like to go to their carpentry shop to make small benches and chairs, others work on small experimental plots they have opened, loosening the soil and watering and pruning trees under the guidance of retired horticulturalists. after visiting some veteran workers and poor peasants, pupils of the fine arts group drew a picture-strip showing how the labouring people suffered in the old society and enjoy their happy life today. literary and art propaganda teams made up of school children often give performances for other children and adults. many others gather to play shuttlecocks, skip rope, hold tugs-of-war and play table tennis.

the sian municipal committee of the chinese communist party pays great attention to the after-school education of the children and often holds meetings for this purpose. leading groups composed of representatives from various circles are formed to take charge of the children's after-school education. many factories and mines send their propaganda teams to help. chao chin-chih, a neighbourhood woman cadre, often takes children to a small damp cave at the foot of the city wall where she lived before liberation to show them how she suffered in the old society.

the site of one cultural centre was formerly a garbage dump. the neighbourhood committee organized adults and students to level the ground and made earthen bricks for the building. many workers and cadres also gave a helping hand in building the centre, making table tennis tables, bookshelves and chess sets. the children make puppets, lantern-slides and other things themselves.

the children enjoy the varied after-school activities. they no longer waste time when school lets out. two pupils of a primary school every day for the past three years have brought a paralyzed pupil to school in all weather and taken him home again.

JUVENILE PUBLICATIONS

Books for Children Published in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 31, 1973)

books for children are being published in shanghai in millions of copies. more than 200 different children's books have come off the press here in the last few years. about half of them have exceeded the million copies mark. a few have topped the five million mark.

the books include readings on politics, popular science and technology, novels, reportage, picture books and publications of music and dancing. in addition, the city educational department publishes a paper, and a pictorial for little red soldiers.

drawing on material from life in the rural communes, in the factories and in the army, a good many of these books describe the exploits of worker-peasant-soldier heroes in china's socialist revolution and construction. another theme of children's books is the revolutionary struggle of the people of asia, africa and latin america.

one book tells the life story of chang szu-teh, the comrade about whom chairman mao wrote his widely-known, commemorating article "serve the people". this book carries his name as its title and portrays his revolutionary spirit of whole-hearted service to the people, with sections on various episodes in chang szu-teh's life -- "making charcoal", "on the march", "pushing the wheelbarrow", etc.

"the never-say-die navvies" is a selection of stories told by shanghai building workers contrasting their life before and since liberation. by exposing the cruel exploitation of the working people by the reactionary ruling class in the old society, this book provides the youngsters with a profound class education.

a picture story book, "sparks of youth", describes educated young people who have settled and matured in the countryside. many children have written to the publishers after reading the book, expressing their desire

to emulate these "sisters and brothers" of theirs.

another picture book "a phuc" depicts the heroism of the children of south viet nam in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. "first battle" records the bravery of palestine children in the struggle against israeli aggression and zionism. both these two books are popular among chinese children. (

the popular science reader "one hundred thousand whys" -- which was first published before the great proletarian cultural revolution -- has been revised and republished, with additional material depicting china's achievements in building socialism and emphasizing the role of the people in making history. so far, eleven volumes of the book have been published.

many of the children's books carry both pictures and written text.

many worker-peasant-soldier spare-time authors take an active part in writing children's books. "three-in-one" writing groups, consisting of spare-time authors, publishing house editors and leading cadres of various departments concerned have come to the fore in shanghai in recent years. there are a dozen such groups, specializing in writing children's books, attached to the shanghai people's publishing house. they include over 200 spare-time authors.

a special group for writing children's songs comprises workers, teachers, tutors at children's palaces, music composers and editors. in the last two years, they have created more than 100 songs for children and have edited eight song books, including one entitled "go forward, chairman mao's little red soldiers exclamation"

POSTAGE STAMPS

China Issues Children's Day Commemoratives

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1973)

the chinese ministry of posts and tele-communications is issuing a set of five stamps on june 1 in commemoration of international children's day.

in the style of yangchow paper cuts, the stamps show children of various nationalities in china sirging and dancing. with national characteristics, the set, each stamp with a face value of eight fen (r.m.b.), is simple, vivid, lively and direct.

one stamp shows a girl of han nationality doing a yangko dance. another has a mongolian boy playing a horse-head fiddle. a tibetan girl doing a khata dance is shown on another. a uighur boy performs a tambourine dance on yet another and a girl of korean nationality does a long-drum dance on one more.

the five stamps are linked by a popular border design which symbolizes the unity of the chinese children of various nationalities and their joyous life.

WORKER ENGINEER

Northeast China Worker-Innovator Makes New Achievements

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 31, 1973)

lu sheng-ho, worker-turned-engineer of the talien industrial and mining vehicles plant in the northeast china city of luta, has made 540 technical innovations since 1952. he has been received by chairman mao on five occasions.

responding to a proposal made by this national model boring machine operator, 300 worker-innovators and technicians from various factories organized themselves into a spare-time technical co-ordination team in 1969. he is the team leader. they meet in groups once a week to discuss technical problems and often visit each other's factories on their day off. members work together to solve problems in production.

"a single person can't do much," says lu sheng-ho, "but the masses collectively can move mountains and seas."

lu sheng-ho visited a hardware factory early last year, where he found one part had to be shaped by hand. he discussed the matter with the workers there and designed a machine for the job. the blueprint was circulated among some members of the technical co-ordination team, who offered opinions for improvement and helped build the machine that raised efficiency several fold.

in similar manner the team helped solve several hundred important problems in production last year alone.

now 42 years old, lu sheng-ho was born in a poor peasant family. poverty compelled him to become an apprentice at the age of 14 in the old society. for the first three years, he had to work for the boss without pay.

like other workers throughout the country, lu sheng-ho became a proud member of the country's leading class with national liberation in 1949. attention was drawn to his ingenuity in 1952 when he designed and improved a machine for processing shaft bushes. in the following year, he was admitted into the chinese communist party for his political consciousness and initiative in work.

he later completed spare-time middle school and college, educational facilities that many chinese factories provide.

lu sheng-ho keeps up with technical literature all the time. while in a sanitarium once, he spent several hours a day on electric engineering. one day, he looked so abstracted that the nurse thought he was ill. "what's wrong with you?" she asked. "shall i send for a doctor?"

"i'm bothered by a problem in electric engineering," he replied. "doctors can do me no good, but if there is an electrician, would you ask him to come?"

that is how lu sheng-ho came to know an electrician who was also convalescing there. they met nearly every day for the following three months, with lu sheng-ho bombarding his "teacher" with all sorts of questions.

returning to his plant, he put what he had learned to use and devised an electro-magnetic fixture that raised efficiency fourfold for processing parts of connecting rods.

the party committee of his plant provided facilities for making innovations and assigned some technicians to help sum up his experience in the light of theory. it asked lu sheng-ho to take charge of the plant's 60 worker-cadre-technician innovation groups. under his leadership, they have made 4,700 innovations since 1970.

one of these is a machine that can do milling, drilling and shaping at the same time. the machine was urgently needed to produce a new product, so lu sheng-ho and a group

of workers voluntarily worked from morning till the small hours of the next day for half a month. they took cat naps on the benches when they were too tired to go on. "socialism has brought us happiness," he says, "and that's why we must exert all our energy to build socialism."

LAND IMPROVEMENT

North China Peasants Improve Land

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, May 31, 1973)

what were once arid loess plateaus carved by deep gullies in the western part of shansi province are now giving way to neat rows of terraced fields, woods and verdant slopes.

working doggedly for two decades, the peasants of the 28 counties in this north china region have improved one third of their farmland sandwiched between the turbulent yellow river and the towering luliang mountains. large tracts of seriously eroded land have been turned into fields that give stable yields.

inspired by chairman mao's call to "transform china in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains", the local people set out to conserve water, control erosion and create farmland by relying on the strength of the socialist collective economy.

by 1972, they had created terraced fields and reclaimed land from dry river beds and gullies, totalling more than 100,000 hectares, brought 40,000 hectares under irrigation and covered 250,000 hectares of hillsides with trees and grass.

all this contributed to a steady growth of farm production. a number of the counties still produced more grain last year than in 1971 despite a long, serious dry spell.

since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in mid-1966, many counties, communes and production brigades have mapped out long-range plans to improve nature while ensuring increases in farm yields year after year.

yuyu county has a long-term plan to combat the four scourges -- drought, sandstorms, frost and soil erosion. accordingly, the people have planted trees and grass year in year out. forests now account for 22 per cent of the county's area, and more than 60,000 hectares of land is no longer endangered by erosion.

in 1970-71 yungho county on the southern side of the lultang mountains transformed 40 per cent of the 776 gullies created by erosion. the people raised numerous staircase check dams to hold torrent-carried silt and create 2,300 hectares of land while planting trees on 3,300 hectares of barren hills. work started last winter to change another 265 gullies.

the commune members in taning county have in the past two years tunnelled hills, filled in gullies and dug ditches in a mammoth campaign to build water conservation works. as a result, irrigated acreage has risen from 280 hectares to 800 at present.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Yeh Chien-ying Meets Algerian Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1973)

yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, here this evening met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with colonel mohamed zerguini, commander of the third military region, and all members of the military delegation of the democratic people's republic of algeria he is leading.

mahieddin abed, charge d'affaires ad interim of the algerian embassy here, was present on the occasion.

present were hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned, including lu kuei, wang pu-ching, chao chun-cheng and shih chih-yuan.

Leader of Algerian Military Delegation Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1973)

colonel mohamed zerguini, leader of the algerian military delegation and commander of the third military region, gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were hsiao ching-kuang, chinese vice-minister of national defence, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, chang hsien-yuen, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, liu tao-sheng, deputy commander of the p.l.a. navy, cheng chun, deputy commander of the p.l.a. air force, kao ti-chien, vice-president of the p.l.a. academy of military science, kang lin, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units, and leading members of departments concerned, including yu pu-hsueh, shih hsia, chin yu-feng and li kuang-hsiang.

present on the occasion were mahieddin abed, charge d'affaires ad interim of the algerian embassy in peking, and all members of the military delegation.

colonel mohamed zerguini said in his toast: "during the days we are in your great country, the great achievements and advance in the social and economic fields the chinese people have made have left a very deep impression on us. under the wise leadership of chairman mao tsetung and following his teachings the chinese people have transformed the doctrines and principles of socialism into concrete reality."

he said that the visit to china of the military delegation would make new contributions to strengthening the militant friendship between the algerian and chinese peoples and armies and further enhancing the relations of cooperation between the two countries.

hsiao ching-kuang pointed out in his toast: "the present situation in africa is excellent. the recently held 10th assembly of the heads of state and government of the african countries manifested once again the militant unity of the african people and their iron will to uproot colonialism and racism in africa."

"china and algeria," vice-minister hsiao ching-kuang said, "face the common struggle against hegemonism and power politics of the superpowers and for defending and building our respective countries. our algerian friends can rest assured that the chinese people are for ever your true and reliable comrades-in-arms in your just struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for safeguarding national independence and building your motherland."

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Comrades Chou En-lai, Yao Wen-yuan, Keng Piao Meet Comrade Reg Birch

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1973)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, and keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with reg birch, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist).

present at the meeting were comrades feng hsuan, li hsiao-pai, tang kai, mao pao-chung, chou erh-liu, lin hsien-nung, lao yuan-hui, shen jo-yun and lu hui-hsiang.

Chinese Medical Delegation Leaves Peking for Britain

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1973)

a six-member chinese medical delegation led by associate professor fang chi left here for britain today at the invitation of the british council.

present at the airport to see it off were leading members of departments concerned and representatives of medical circles chen wen-chieh, li chen, wu huan-hsing, chen tzu-yang and li chia-hui.

also present was m.j. richardson, second secretary of the british embassy here.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Protocol on Sending Chinese Medical Team to Work in Equatorial Guinea Signed

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1973)

a protocol between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of equatorial guinea on sending a chinese medical team to work in equatorial guinea was signed in santa isabel on may 29, according to a report from the capital of equatorial guinea.

chinese ambassador to equatorial guinea chen tan and equatorial guinean acting minister of health andres nko ivasa signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

in the evening, the chinese ambassador gave a banquet for the signing of the protocol. present on the occasion were equatorial guinean secretary general of the ministry of health faustino edu oyono, deputy secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs felipe ondo obiang, and others.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Newly-Appointed Chinese Ambassador to France Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1973)

tseng tao, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of france, left here for his post today.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Two Japanese Delegations

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met here today with the japanese friendship delegation of various circles from hokkaido with hiroshi yoshimura as its leader, fukuzo tashimo and shuji kita as deputy leaders and terutaka niikawa as secretary-general, and the delegation of japanese photographers with ihei kimura as its leader, yo shio watanabe and yasuo yanagisawa as deputy leaders and masao ohara as secretary-general. hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were kung hsiao, sun ping-hua, chen po and other leading members of chinese organizations concerned.

Liao Cheng-chih Fetes Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening gave a dinner in honour of hideji kawasaki, former diet member of the liberal democratic party of japan, and his wife and the visiting group he is leading.

speaking at the dinner, liao cheng-chih praised mr. hideji kawasaki for the valuable contributions he has made over the past years to promoting the normalization of the relations between china and japan and expressed admiration for his righteous actions in accordance with the interests of the chinese and japanese people.

mr. hideji kawasaki said in his speech that he would redouble his efforts for the cause of friendship between japan and china and for further promoting the friendly contacts between the people of the two countries, especially between the young people.

present at the dinner were yoshitoshi munakata, counsellor of the japanese embassy in peking, and joshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan.

leading members of organizations concerned chang hsiang-shan, sun ping-hua, wu shu-tung and ching pu-chun were present.

the japanese guests arrived in peking by air yesterday evening and were greeted at the airport by chang hsiang-shan and others.

Chinese Civil Engineering Delegation Entertained in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 31, 1973)

a cocktail party to welcome the chinese civil engineering delegation was given this evening at the shin otani hotel here by the japan-china civil engineering exchange association and the japan federation of construction organizations.

torasaburo shintani, japanese minister of transport attended the party.

among the over 200 others present were chujiro haraguchi, president of the japan-china civil engineering exchange association, matabee maeda, chairman of the japan federation of construction organizations, and friends from the japanese civil engineering circles.

li lien-ching and hsiao hsiang-chien, counsellors of the chinese embassy in japan; chao tzu-jui, representative of the tokyo liaison office of china-japan memorandum trade office of china, and others were also present.

chujiro haraguchi, president of the japan-china civil engineering exchange association, torasaburo shintani, japanese transport minister, and mao yi-sheng, head of the chinese civil engineering delegation, spoke at the party.

the hosts and guests had cordial conversations at the party which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Japanese Medical Workers' Friendship Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1973)

hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese medical association, today met and feted all members of the japanese medical workers' friendship delegation with morizo ishidate as its leader, yoshio oshima as its deputy leader and yoshio kondo as its secretary-general. he had a friendly conversation with them.

present were leading members of chinese organizations and representatives of peking medical circles, including kuo hsing-kuo, chin li, hsu shou-jen and wu huan-hsing.

the 13-member delegation arrived here by air yesterday for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese medical association. before coming to peking, it spent two days in touring kwangchow.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritian Minister Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 31, 1973)

charles gaetan duval, minister of external affairs, tourism and emigration of mauritius and mayor of port louis, and his party wound up their friendly visit to shanghai and left here for kwangchow by special plane today.

the mauritian guests are accompanied by wen yeh-chan, deputy director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

seeing the mauritian guests off at the airport were vice-chairman feng kuo-chu and standing committee member yeh chang-ming of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of local departments.

while in shanghai, minister charles gaetan duval and other distinguished mauritian guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, a bakery and confectionery and a rural people's commune and toured the city and the whangpoo river.

feng kuo-chu hosted a banquet in honour of minister charles gaetan duval and his party.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Yang Li-kung Meets Mexican Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1973)

yang li-kung, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, today met lorenzo martinez medina, director-general of the national producer of seeds of the mexican secretariat of agriculture and livestock, and uriel maldonado amaya, deputy director-general of the agricultural development general bureau of the secretariat. he had a friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion was manuel martinez, first secretary of the mexican embassy in peking.

the mexican guests arrived here on may 23 on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese academy of agricultural and forestry sciences. they will soon leave for shanghai and kwangchow before going home.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Palestinian Revolutionary Works of Art and Photos Exhibition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1973)

an exhibition of palestinian revolutionary works of art and photographs depicting the palestinian people's valiant resistance against israeli zionists opened at the cultural palace for nationalities here this afternoon.

attending the opening ceremony were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, chia ting, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, tsao ke-chiang, director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the foreign ministry, painters wu tso-jen, li ko-jan and shao yu, as well as more than 200 people of the chinese capital.

keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, attended.

also attending were diplomatic envoys of arab countries to china, munier ibrahim hmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, and mrs. hmoud, and well-known palestinian painter ismail abdel qader shammout, who is head of the culture and art division of the information and national guidance department of the palestine liberation organization and secretary-general of the arab graphic artists association, and his wife tamam shammout.

also present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china, djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association, and members of the a.a.j.a. secretariat, and hamid wafi, member of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau.

the exhibition was jointly sponsored by diplomatic envoys of arab countries to china and the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking. the 200 photographs or so on show highlight the just struggle against israeli zionism waged by the people of palestine and arab countries who have a glorious anti-imperialist tradition, bring out their revolutionary heroism of persevering in armed struggle against the common enemy, defying brute force and fearing no sacrifice, and condemn the brutal crimes perpetrated by israeli zionism in dispossessing and persecuting the palestinian people. many of the photos show the support and solidarity given by the people of the world, including the chinese people, to the palestinian people in their just cause.

the oil paintings, about 60 in total, by the well-known palestinian painters ismail shammout and his wife tamam also left a deep impression on the visitors. they are a truthful depiction of the hardships the palestinian people have suffered since they were driven from their homeland by the israeli zionists in 1948, and express the painters' confidence and hopes in the palestinian revolution.

art works by children and art handicrafts are also on display.

on behalf of the heads of the arab mission in peking, egyptian ambassador to china salah el-abd first spoke at the opening ceremony. he said: "from the outset the arab peoples have invariably stood beside the palestinian people in their revolution against israeli rape. today, more than ever, they are determined to stand beside the palestinian people, supporting them and strengthening their legitimate struggle until they realize their aspirations and restore their robbed rights."

the ambassador continued: "more than 25 years have passed since palestine was usurped. during this period the zionist raiders resorted to all methods of intimidation, violence, torture and mass murder in the hope of destroying

the palestinian resistance and forcing the people to submit to the fait accompli and to accept the mortification of occupation. all the israeli attempts, however, have failed; the people became more tenacious of their sacred rights and the resistance more persistent in the struggle till palestine expels the usurpers and rids herself of the fetters of occupation."

then, munier hmoud spoke. he said: "all the counter-revolutionary forces, colonialism, imperialism and zionism, participated in making an unparalleled tragedy in history in palestine. occupation and terror have forced millions of our people to wander about homelessly. for all this, our people are waging a just struggle to recover their legitimate rights, to liberate the whole of palestine and to establish a democratic state in which all are equal in rights and duties. the arab people of palestine have taken up their arms and believe that people's war is the only means to liberate palestine. in their revolution, our people firmly face the most ferocious forces to which world imperialism, led by u.s. imperialism, gives continuous material and moral support. world zionism with its expansionist ambitions and world imperialism with its exploitationist nature spring from the same roots. they want to subdue the will of the people in the area and to dominate our arab homeland for its geographic and economic importance. the bombing of our camps, villages and towns by imperialist planes can not but strengthen our persistence on the road of revolution. we will go on with this struggle until final victory."

vice-president yang chi in his speech said: "holding aloft the revolutionary banner of opposing imperialism and israeli zionism, the palestinian people, in order to restore their national rights, have been fighting valiantly in most difficult conditions, and they were tempered in the rigorous flames of war and stood political tests and made significant contributions to the arab national liberation movement." he said: "whatever intrigues imperialism, expansionism and israeli zionism may play, we are convinced, so long as the people of palestine and arab countries strengthen unity, heighten vigilance and persist in struggle, they are sure to achieve the final victory in their just struggle.

"in the struggle against imperialism, the chinese people and the people of palestine and arab countries have always sympathized with and supported each other. we have consistantly rendered support to the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle. we are confident that the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the chinese people and the people of palestine and arab countries will be consolidated and develop with each passing day."

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

PDRY Journalists' Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1973)

the six-member journalists' delegation from the people's democratic republic of yemen led by khaled omer bagunaid, director of the aden news agency, wound up its friendly visit to china and left peking for home by air this evening.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of peking press circles including miao hai-ling, lu liang, shih hai-yun, hsu wei-cheng, ai fang and tsai shang-hsiung.

present at the airport were p.d.r.y. ambassador to china alawi abdul-rahman assakaff and ahmed aidroos fadaq, counsellor of the p.d.r.y. embassy in peking.

while in china, the delegation visited factories, rural people's communes, army units, schools and places of historical interest in peking, yenan, sian, loyang, nanking, suchou, shanghai and hangchow. it also visited the tachai production brigade, china's national pace-setter in agriculture.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Minister Wang Meng Meets Romanian National Physical Culture and Sports Committee Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1973)

wang meng, minister of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, today met with all members of the delegation of the national committee for physical culture and sports of the socialist republic of romania led by lieutenant general marin dragnea, first vice-president of the committee. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present were leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission yao hsiao-cheng, li ching-chuan and yu pu-hsueh, as well as leading members of organizations concerned.

Peking Banquet for Romanian Delegation of National Committee for Physical Culture and Sports

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1973)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the delegation of the national committee for physical culture and sports of romania led by lieutenant general marin dragnea, first vice-president of the committee.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and embassy officials attended.

present were leading members of the physical culture and sports commission yao hsiao-cheng, li ching-chuan and li meng-hua, and leading members of departments concerned wang hsiao-yi, li ting-chuan, wei ming, tien wen-hui, wang to and chen hsien.

yao hsiao-cheng and marin dragnea spoke at the banquet, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

yao hsiao-cheng said: "under the leadership and attention of the romanian party and government headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu, romania has made big development in physical culture and sports as well as in other fields. we heartily rejoice at that." he said: "there has always existed a deep revolutionary friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of china and romania cooperation between the sports organizations of our two countries has been constantly strengthened. we believe that the friendly visit by the delegation of the national committee for physical culture and sports of romania will further enhance the friendship and unity of the peoples, physical cultural workers and sportsmen of our two countries and promote physical culture and sports in their respective countries."

marin dragnea said: "since comrade nicolae ceausescu's visit to china and his meeting with chairman mao tsetung, the relations between the two parties and the two countries of romania and china and their scientific and cultural exchanges have been further developed. against this background, a chinese sports delegation visited romania last year and we are here in china. contacts like these will greatly help promote physical culture and sports in our two countries and the militant friendship between our peoples and sportsmen."

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Foreign Minister Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei gave a banquet here this evening to welcome swedish minister of foreign affairs krister wickman and his party.

swedish ambassador to china arne bjornberg and mrs. bjornberg and diplomatic officials of the swedish embassy here attended.

among the guests was van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

present on the occasion were li shui-ching, chinese minister of the first ministry of machine building, chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister, chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, ma jen-hui, deputy director general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and leading members of departments concerned wang yeh-chiu, chang cheng-teh, yu hui-yung, wang hsiao-yi, cheng to-pin, wang tung, peng hua, hsu han-ping, wang pen-tso, ling ching and chu chuan-hsien, as well as chi kuang-tsai, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in sweden.

in his speech at the banquet, foreign minister chi peng-fei said: "sweden is a neutral country, and the swedish people are a people who love independence and uphold justice. we are glad to see that sweden is playing a positive role in international affairs. the swedish government has stated on many occasions: 'our neutrality does not condemn us to silence,' and 'we react strongly when other small nations are the victims of assault or when demands for social justice are crushed by force of arms.' this just stand taken by the swedish government in speaking out on behalf of justice has won the appreciation of the people the world over."

the chinese foreign minister said: "sweden is a friend of ours". "the chinese and swedish peoples came into contact long ago, and their relations have always been good. the industry, talents and enterprising spirit of the swedish people have left a deep impression on the chinese people. the liberation struggle and the cause of revolution and construction of the chinese people have received support and sympathy from the swedish people. sweden was one of the first countries to recognize the people's republic of china after china's liberation."
"in recent years," he added, "the contacts between the two countries in the political, economic, cultural and other fields have increased daily, and the friendly relations between them have grown stronger and developed continuously."

chi peng-fei expressed the belief that the visit to china of minister wickman would further promote the mutual understanding and the development of the friendly relations between the governments and peoples of china and sweden.

swedish foreign minister krister wickman said: "ever since the people's republic of china and sweden established diplomatic relations at the beginning of 1950, we have together cultivated successful cooperation in many fields. regardless of the differences in our social systems, we have, year by year, extended and deepened the friendship between our governments and between our peoples."

"the traditional friendly relations between our two countries are now going through a phase of rapid development," he said. in recent years, he added, the scientists, press delegations and representatives of industry and trade and sportsmen had exchanged visits between the two countries. and personal contacts at government level were increasing.

the swedish foreign minister said: "sweden wishes to base its relations with all other countries -- both great and small -- on the principles laid down in the united nations charter concerning the sovereign equality of states, respect for the territorial integrity of states, the peaceful settlement of disputes, non-intervention in internal affairs and the equal rights and self-determination of peoples."

he said that sweden sought to protect its own security and simultaneously contributed to peace and detente in the world by pursuing a consistent policy of neutrality. "this policy," he continued, "is supported by our firm determination to safeguard our national independence by means of our own defence forces."

foreign minister wickman said that the restructuring of society taking place in china had yielded significant results in the space of only twenty years or so. "it is a source of great pleasure to me now to have an opportunity of seeing this at first hand," he added.

he expressed his wish that the current visit would contribute towards a further deepening of the good relations between sweden and china.

Chinese and Swedish Foreign Ministers Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1973)

chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister, and krister wickman, foreign minister of the kingdom of sweden, continued talks here this morning.

CHINA AND US

Huang Chen, Chief of Chinese Liaison Office in USA, Arrives in Washington

(NCNA-English Washington, May 29, 1973)

huang chen, chief of the liaison office of the people's republic of china in the united states of america, his wife chu lin and others arrived here by plane this morning.

they were received at the airport by marion h. smoak, acting chief of protocol of the u.s. state department, arthur w. hummel jr., acting assistant secretary for east asian and pacific affairs of the u.s. state department, general brent scowcroft, deputy assistant to the u.s. president for national security affairs, roger w. sullivan, acting director of the office of people's republic of china and mongolian affairs, and richard h. solomon, staff member of national security council.

han hsu, deputy chief, and other officials of the chinese liaison office in u.s.a. who came here last april greeted them at the airport.

the ambassadors of romania, pakistan and mauritania to the united states also came to the airport.

present also were representatives of the u.s.-china people's friendship association and the committee for new china policy, representatives of overseas chinese and some chinese-born american scholars.

in a statement at the airport, chief of the liaison office huang chen thanked all the friends for coming to meet him, and extended cordial greetings to the american people from the chinese people.

US President Nixon Meets with Chinese Journalists Delegation

(NCNA-English Washington, May 29, 1973)

u.s. president richard nixon met with the chinese journalists delegation with chu mu-chih as leader and wang chen and li po-ti as deputy leaders in the white house oval office this afternoon.

president nixon had a friendly talk with the chinese guests.

president nixon spoke first, officially expressing welcome to the chinese journalists delegation to the white house. he said: "i look forward in my second term to continue working with premier chou en-lai and chairman mao towards closer and more constructive relations between our two countries. and the interesting thing is that the overwhelming majority of the american people regardless of their political persuasion, favour the initiative towards the people's republic of china." he added, "it would not be honest to gloss over the range of the differences in philosophy which we happen to have, different forms of government, but it is my firm conviction that we have reached a stage in world history where differences between governments must not divide the peoples of the world and for that reason i consider one of the great goals of my administration is to continue to develop this relationship which you represent". he said finally: "would you extend my personal wishes to chairman mao and premier chou en-lai, and one of my greatest wishes that sometime in my second term i would like to return to the people's republic of china, to return perhaps in a spring, to see more cities and more people."

chu mu-chih, leader of the delegation, spoke in return. he extended greetings to president nixon from chairman mao and premier chou en-lai and thanked him for seeing the delegation.

dr. henry kissinger, assistant to the president for national security affairs, was present on the occasion.

after this, dr. kissinger saw all members of the chinese journalists delegation, welcoming them to the united states. dr. kissinger said: "the main lines of our foreign policy are fixed and there is strong bipartisanship support for the main lines of our foreign policy. the policy of normalization of relations with the people's republic of china, the increasing of contacts and the movement from normalization to friendship, all of this will be pursued with energy and conviction in the years ahead."

chu mu-chih, leader of the delegation, thanked dr. kissinger for seeing the delegation.

after the meeting, members of the chinese journalists delegation toured the white house in the company of press secretary ronald ziegler and communication director herbert klein.

US President Nixon Meets Huang Chen, Chief of Chinese Liaison Office in USA

(NCNA-English Washington, May 30, 1973)

president of the united states of america richard nixon met with huang chen, chief of the liaison office of the people's republic of china in the united states of america, at the white house this morning. president nixon extended welcome to huang chen for his arrival to take up the post, and had a conversation with him.

huang chen extended to president and mrs. nixon greetings from the chinese leaders. president nixon asked huang chen to extend to the chinese leaders greetings from himself and mrs. nixon.

present at the meeting were dr. henry kissinger, assistant to the u.s. president for national security affairs, and chi chao-chu, official of the chinese liaison office in u.s.a.

dr. henry kissinger met and had a talk with huang chen yesterday afternoon.

present on the occasion was general brent scowcroft, deputy assistant to the u.s. president for national security affairs.

han hsu, deputy chief of the chinese liaison office in u.s.a., was also present.

prior to this, huang chen called on arthur w. hummel jr., acting assistant secretary for eastern asian and pacific affairs, at the state department. a dinner in honour of huang chen and his wife chu lin was given by hummel at the state department last night. han hsu and other officials of the chinese liaison office in u.s.a. also attended the dinner.

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LITERATURE AND ART

Maintain the Orientation of Literature and Art of Serving the People

by

T'ien Chih-sung (田志松)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 30, 1973)

The orientation of proletarian literature and art should be service for the workers, peasants and soldiers and for proletarian politics. That has been clearly pointed out by Chairman Mao in "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art." However, a violent struggle has hitherto existed on the problem of implementing the orientation of proletarian literature and art. In the light of the serious problems which existed at that time, Chairman Mao in 1963 and 1964 issued two important instructions pointing out: "The social and economic base has changed, but the arts as part of the superstructure, which serve this base, still remain a serious problem," "Isn't it absurd that many communists are enthusiastic about promoting feudal and capitalist art, but not socialist art?"

He also pointed out: In the literature and art circle "in the last 15 years, by and large the people in them (but not everybody) have not carried out the policies of the Party. They have acted as high and mighty bureaucrats, have not gone to the workers, peasants and soldiers and have not reflected the socialist revolution and construction. In recent years, they have slid right down to the brink of revisionism." Chairman Mao's comments expose deeply the essence of the black line of literature and art and hit it in a vital spot.

It was precisely at that time that swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type fabricated all sorts of rumors and sophistries, nonsensically saying that "the

question of orientation is settled" for literature and art at that time, and the key lay solely in "grasping creative writing." They vociferated: "They must grasp creative writing actively and vigorously, and develop a creative writing movement in an all-round manner," in open opposition to Chairman Mao's important instructions, and helped to publicize the black line of literature and art.

This fallacy pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type is politically reactionary, theoretically preposterous and extremely dangerous in actual work.

1. This fallacy, which disregarded the basic fact of the serious class struggle that existed on the literature and art front at that time and negated the violent struggle between the two lines on the literature and art front, was a smokescreen covering up the counter-revolutionary activities for capitalist restoration carried out by them.

Chairman Mao in his "Talks" teaches us: "In discussing a problem, we should start from reality and not from definitions." Was that the actual condition on the literature and art front at that time? Was it really as swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type had trumpeted that "the question of orientation is settled" and the key now lay in "grasping creative writing"? That was absolutely not true. At that time, although there appeared in the creative writings of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers some fine works praising socialist revolution and construction as well as a number of fine revolutionary model plays, these creative works of literature and art and revolutionary model plays of the workers, peasants and soldiers, embodying the literary and art orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, were products of implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art.

However, judging from conditions in the whole of the literature and art circle controlled by Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their clique, the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers had basically never been implemented. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang type frenziedly pushed their black line of literature and art in opposition to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art. Under the dictatorship of the black line of literature and art, Chou Yang and his clique went all out to push the "eight sinister theories" for literature and art in open opposition to the Marxist-Leninist ideas on literature and art which were profoundly expounded and developed by Chairman Mao in the "Talks."

On the stage, demons danced wildly about and everything was in utter confusion, and the ministry of kings and lords and the ministry of scholars and great beauties dictated over the workers, peasants and soldiers. In creative writings, poisonous weeds abounded, and large numbers of feudal, capitalist and revisionist works appeared on the scene in profusion. The situation in the whole literature and art circle was exactly as Chairman Mao described, "They boldly let the ogres and monsters out of their cages, and for many years, they filled our newspapers, broadcasts, journals, publications, textbooks and lectures, as well as literature, drama, ballads, the fine art, music and the dance, never

calling for proletarian leadership and never asking for permission." Since that was the condition in the literature and art circle, how could it be said that the question of orientation was settled?

Ignoring such iron-clad facts, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type nonsensically said that "the question of orientation is settled" for literature and art at that time. It was nothing but an unbridled counterattack on Chairman Mao's important instructions and rabid sabotage of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art with the aim of attempting to put the lid on the class struggle on the literary and art front, protecting the flanks of the counter-revolutionary black line of literature and art of Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their clique, and suppressing the criticism directed by the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers against the black line of literature and art.

2. This fallacy, which negated the objective rules governing the struggle in literature and art and disregarded the basic line of the Party for the historical stage of socialism, was a reproduction of the "theory of the dying out of class struggle."

Chairman Mao pointed out, "Truth is developed from struggle with fallacies." Historical experience of the struggle in literature and art has informed us: A correct orientation for literature and art could only be implemented in struggle. The problem of orientation could never be solved once and for all. That is because literature and art as part of the superstructure belongs to a particular class and a particular political line. Struggle on the political front is invariably first reflected on the literature and art front. Chairman Mao, in drawing up for us the basic line of the Party throughout the historical stage of socialism, has pointed out, "Socialist society covers a fairly long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle. There is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration." As long as class struggle in society still exists, the struggle between the two lines in the Party will exist, and the struggle in the problem of orientation in literature and art will not cease.

The counter-revolutionary revisionist line of literature and art is always using every means to interfere with and sabotage Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of literature and art and attempting to change the orientation of literature and art of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. Because of that, we must maintain the orientation in proletarian literature and art and never for a moment slacken the struggle between the two lines on the literature and art front.

After the elimination of one black line, another new black line will appear, and it must be struggled against once more. If the struggle is slackened or abandoned, the orientation of proletarian literature and art will never be implemented.

However, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type made it known that the problem could be solved at a single stroke, and henceforth all would be peaceful and

serene and they could rest without a care and bury themselves in creative labor. This fallacy was a reflection of the theory of the dying out of class struggle in literature and art and ran counter to the basic line of the Party, and disregarded the objective rules governing the development of literature and art.

Just as the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, guided by the brilliant instructions of Chairman Mao, were concentrating their fire on the black literature and art line opposing the Party, opposing socialism and opposing Mao Tse-tung's thought, the swindlers spread the aforementioned fallacy to disarm the thinking of the broad masses of people and paralyze their will in an attempt to make them abandon their struggle against the black line of literature and art so that it might dominate the workers, peasants and soldiers. That was the criminal intention of the fallacy they tried so hard to propagate.

3. This fallacy, by splitting the grasping of orientation and the grasping of creative labor and setting them up against each other, intentionally created confusion in an attempt to place the orientation of proletarian literature and art on an empty shelf, so that it could be replaced with the capitalist orientation in literature and art and let literature and art creation be led into the blind alley of revisionism.

Chairman Mao has clearly pointed out: "All our literature and art are for the masses of the people, and in the first place for the workers, peasants and soldiers; they are created for the workers, peasants and soldiers and are for their use." Orientation and line guides creative labor, which in turn embodies orientation and line and the two are inseparable. Any literature and art, regardless of whether it is revolutionary or otherwise, must place the orientation and line of its own class in command of the whole process of literature and art creation and creative labor must naturally be dominated and limited by the political orientation and political line of a particular class.

Proletarian revolutionary literature and art creations are those using Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as a pointer in actively reflecting the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people after half a century of leadership under the Chinese Communist Party, particularly the struggle of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and diligently modelling the likeness of worker, peasant and soldier heroes to realize the practicing of proletarian dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the literature and art sphere and stimulating the development of socialist revolution and construction. If we have the orientation for literature and art but do not implement it in the practice of literature and art creation, or make the effort to depict and eulogize the workers, peasants and soldiers, then serving the workers, peasants and soldiers would also be an empty phrase and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art will never be solidly implemented.

On the other hand, if we become separated from the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and serving proletarian politics, and grasp creative labor for its own sake, the result would cause creative work to lose its soul and commander, betray the orientation of proletarian literature and art and slide into the orbit of revisionism.

The revolutionary model plays personally cultivated by Comrade Chiang Ch'ing are pearls of proletarian literature and art and models of revolutionary political content and perfection in artistic form. Revolutionary model plays are products of the struggle against the blank line of literature and art. The process of their birth and growth is the process of placing the orientation and line of proletarian literature and art in command of literature and art creation. Revolutionary model plays have successfully molded a number of heroic indomitable worker, peasant and soldier personalities, and opened up a new era in proletarian literature and art profoundly embodying the orientation of literature and art of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. The practice of creating revolutionary model plays has vividly explained that the grasping of orientation and the grasping of creative labor is inalienable.

4. This fallacy, which negated the necessity and urgency of literature and art workers to transform completely their world outlook during the fiery struggle of studying Marxism-Leninism and going deep among the workers, peasants and soldiers, attempted to instigate those unreformed bourgeois writers and artists to persist stubbornly in their bourgeois world outlook so that they could serve as tools for the restoration of capitalism.

Chairman Mao in his "Talks" has repeatedly elucidated that in practicing the literature and art orientation of the workers, peasants and soldiers, the key lay in transforming the world outlook of the literature and art workers. Chairman Mao exhorted the literature and art workers, saying. "They must gradually shift their stand over to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers to the side of the proletariat through the process of going into their very midst and into the thick of practical struggles and through the process of studying Marxism and studying society."

Facts have proved that if the literature and art workers do not read seriously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, they would not be able to grasp the stand, concept and method of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, their political orientation and literature and art orientation would become confused, and they would fall into the morass of revisionism. The study of Marxism should be closely integrated with the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles and they should become one with the workers, peasants and soldiers. Only in that way could they truly comprehend and transform their world outlook. At the same time, only by going deep into reality under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought could they create literature and art in the service of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Although the various plots used by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in sabotaging Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art and opposing the orientation of proletarian literature and art have in theory and practice met with bankruptcy ignominiously, nevertheless their pernicious influence has still not been completely eradicated, and the line struggle centering on the orientation of literature and art is not yet over. We must study seriously the "Talks," and arming ourselves with the "Talks," grasp the

essence of the revisionist line in literature and art and carry out a penetrating criticism and repudiation. We must maintain the orientation of proletarian literature and art, stimulate more flourishingly the development of socialist literature and art and continue to score fresh victories under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art.

* * *

PARTY LEADERSHIP IN INDUSTRY

Strengthen Leadership Effectively Over the Movement To Criticize Revisionism and Rectify the Style of Work

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 30, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanch'ang, May 29, 1973) The Party committee of Chiuchiang State Cotton Mill No. 1 in Kiangsi, by strengthening leadership over the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, has enabled the movement to keep on developing in depth, and a vigorous situation in revolution and production has appeared in the whole mill.

Since the beginning of this year, the Party committee of this mill, by keeping up seriously with the study of the series of important directives of Chairman Mao on criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, has consistently placed the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work in a position of primacy over various work and strengthened leadership realistically over it. The Party committee of this mill has in succession called five Party committee meetings to study specially the problem of how to further develop the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. Leading members of the Party committee have also gone separately deep into the workshops and sections for investigation and study, discovering and solving in time problems appearing in the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work and leading the workers to grasp firmly the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type for the in-depth development of the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation.

In the mass criticism and repudiation, leading members of the Party committee of the mill have gone deep into the fine yarn workshop to help this workshop with the running of study classes, organize the cadres and workers of the sections to study over again Chairman Mao's directive of "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire" and carry out a penetrating criticism of the counter-revolutionary crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. This has enabled everybody to see clearly the essence of their counter-revolutionary revisionist line and raised greatly their awareness of line struggle.

In conjunction with the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, the Party committee of Chiuchiang State Cotton Mill No. 1 has conscientiously organized the workers of the whole mill to study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and promoted a number of hardcores from among the workers for short-term training before sending them back to their own sections as study tutors. Since last year, the whole mill has held six terms of reading class as well as operated political evening schools for the training of a number of study tutors. Upon returning to the workshops, they have scored fine results in leading the masses to integrate reading and study with the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work. At present, there are 63 Marxism-Leninism study groups organized by the workers with more than 1,000 people attending. After studying revolutionary theory, the

workers have enabled revolutionary great criticism and repudiation in the whole mill to keep on developing in depth.

The Party committee of the mill also pays special attention to the finding and cultivation of typical models and using model experience to push forward the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work in the whole mill. In January this year, the Party committee discovered that the fitting section of the motorized machine workshop, by organizing the old workers to remember hardships and count blessings and criticizing vigorously the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type during revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, had further raised the awareness of class struggle and line struggle of the workers. The Party committee of the mill, by summing up and popularizing in time this experience, mobilized the various workshops and sections to develop class education activities, organized the workers to visit class education exhibitions, provoked further the class hatred of everybody for swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and enabled the broad masses of workers to throw themselves more actively into the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation.

Recently, the Party committee of the mill has again summed up and popularized the experience of the Party branch of the "C" squad of the post-spinning workshop in leading the workers of the whole squad to read and study seriously, enabled the experience of the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation to develop gradually in depth, popularized the experience of the Party branch of the motorized machine workshop in strictly differentiating and dealing correctly with the two different aspects of a contradiction and always directing the spearhead of criticism at swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and enabled the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work to keep on advancing.

The movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work has roused the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers and pushed forward the development of production in the whole mill. The workers of the electrical section in charge of supplying electricity to the whole mill, after criticizing the idealist transcendentalism of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and their counter-revolutionary crimes of sabotaging socialist revolution and construction, voluntarily requested that the original target for the west supply station, installation and operation of which had been called for in 1974, to be advanced to this year. Emulating the revolutionary spirit of the workers of Tachai, they used their own hands to turn out four sets of low-tension electricity supply circuits, and after more than a month of efforts with the cooperation of various departments in the mill, finally enabled this project to be thrown into production head of schedule.

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WORKER-CADRES

Arm Worker-Turned-Cadres with Revolutionary Doctrine

- Investigation of cadres' study classes held by the Capital Construction Bureau, Ich'ang municipality, Hupeh Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 31, 1973)

Since May 1971, the Party committee of the Capital Construction Bureau, Ich'ang municipality, Hupeh Province, has been incessantly holding study classes to educate the worker-turned-cadres penetratingly in ideology and political line. Up to now, cadres of the bureau at and above the level of workshop and office have already attended study class twice by rotation. They have achieved inspiring results.

Urgent Needs

With the situation of revolution and production developed, the Capital Construction Bureau has gradually promoted some workers to the post of cadres in 174 workshops and offices, the overwhelming majority of them being promoted in the past two years. The number of worker-turned-cadres accounts for 90 percent of the cadre force of this bureau.

The worker-turned-cadres have many strong points. They have a firm stand, are honest and active, work in a down-to-earth way, and have rich practical experience. But some of them belong to a low theoretical level, are not good at applying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in summing up experience and raising their perceptual knowledge to rational knowledge. In private study, they are restricted by their low cultural level and do not understand much the books of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works.

In addition, they have much outdoor work to do and complicated and heavy tasks to tackle, they cannot easily persevere in study and cannot raise their Marxist-Leninist level very quickly. In handling some problems, they cannot make a decision and so they work in a passive way. Some people describe them thus: "Usually they delve hard into their work. But when meeting with problems, they scratch their heads." When they have to "scratch their heads" more, some of them do not want to serve as cadres.

For this reason, the Party committee of the Capital Construction Bureau faces an acute problem which urgently needs to be solved: "What should be done to raise as quickly as possible the worker-turned-cadres' Marxist-Leninist level?" On the basis of the suggestions raised by some comrades and after repeated discussions, the Party committee decides to hold cadres' study classes, in which cadres in various units are released by stages and by groups to carry out study intensively.

Unified Thinking

Some people were worried when they heard that cadres were released to carry out study. They said: "We have much work to do and the tasks are pressing. If the backbone elements are taken away, it will be difficult to accomplish the plan."

To achieve unified thinking, the Party committee of the Capital Construction Bureau got together with the basic-level cadres to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Cadres are a decisive factor, once the political line is determined," making them understand this reason: The line is the key to whether the outlook of the Capital Construction Bureau will change or not. The cadres are the mainstay for carrying out the correct line. After study, the cadres raise their Marxist-Leninist level and will be able to implement better Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and they not only can accomplish the plan but also can do so with better results.

With this way of thinking, many units asked permission to send their worker-turned-cadres to attend the study class. But a few other units were not assured. They wanted to wait and see before making a decision; or, they just sent some non-principal cadres to attend the class.

To convince the ideologically conservative people with facts, the Party committee decided to set up the study class first. It really turned out that there was a great difference between those who attended the study class and those who did not attend the class. After study, some of the people who thought of giving up the post of a cadre changed their mind. Returning to their units, they aroused the masses to act in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and, before long, were able to change the outlook of their units. Facts speak louder than words, and various units enthusiastically send their cadres to attend study class.

Concrete Methods

What should be done after all to run the study class well? The Party committee of the bureau was not very clear about this at the beginning. It once thought that since the study class had been set up the problem of elevating the cadres would be solved in due course. For this reason, it slackened leadership, and there emerged the phenomenon that "the Party committee would exercise leadership only when the political department has brought up some matter." This adversely affected the results of study. The Party committee promptly summed up its experience and put four points on a solid basis:

First, organizational leadership is put on solid basis. One of the members of the Party committee concretely grasps the study class, and the others go to hear lessons taught in the study class. The principal members of the Party committee go constantly to the study class to hear opinions and collect information, so as to promptly solve the ideological problems and practical problems arising in the course of study. In every term of the study class, a plan is drawn before the class begins, study is examined in mid-term, and the results of study are summed up at the end of the term.

Second, the content of study is put on a solid basis. Before a study class begins, the content of study is studied conscientiously and selected cautiously in the light of the Party's central tasks and the cadres' ideological condition, so that the cadres attending this class may absorb and apply what they learn.

Third, tutoring is put on a solid basis. Because many of the worker-turned-cadres are low in cultural level, selecting the tutors is a very important task. The Party committee selects from among the learners of a study class one who belongs to a rather high cultural level and has a rather good theoretical foundation to be the tutor of the study class of the next term. This practice is handed down from one term to another, so that tutoring is carried out well and a theoretical contingent may be brought up for the basic level.

Fourth, the number of students and time of study are put on a solid basis. Each study class accommodates about 40 students, and the period of study lasts from 15 to 20 days or a bit longer. In the light of conditions of production, fewer study classes are held in the busy farming season and more are run in the slack farming season. Some factories need to carry out production within a specific period of time. Take the brick kiln for instance. The second and third quarters are the "gold" season for production, and fewer or no cadres are released to attend the study class. In the first and fourth quarters, for climatic reasons, the tasks are lighter and more cadres can be released. The study class also formulates an essential system, which insures that the cadres may be content with their study.

Thanks to the close attention paid by the leadership and the concrete arrangements made, the study classes have been held for a long time and run with ever better results.

Remarkable Results

The method of holding study class to train worker-turned-cadres produces excellent results. Some worker-turned-cadres formerly held that the young workers were hard to deal with and so treated them with a wrong attitude of indifference. After study, they came to realize that "the young people are the most active and vital force in society." Subsequently, they changed their attitude toward the young workers and showed warm concern and help for their growth. Some worker-turned-cadres once adopted an over-simplified method of work, which impeded the enthusiasm of the masses for production. In the study class, they studied Chairman Mao's teachings on the method of leadership and summed up and exchanged their experience in doing ideological work. After returning to their post of work, they perseveringly took the mass line and constantly had heart-to-heart talks with the workers, thereby exploiting the positive factors in all quarters.

A worker-turned-cadre once thought that he would exercise technical leadership proficiently so long as he was well-versed technically. So he lost his bearings and became passive in work at one time. In the study class, he, in deep pain, summed up his past experience of committing mistakes and raised

his consciousness of line struggle. After that, he changed his mental outlook completely and paid attention to putting proletarian politics in command.

After attending the study class, some cadres who formerly dared not take responsibility criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and aroused his revolutionary sense of responsibility.

Having met with defeat several times in work, Hsieh Yung-hsin, deputy leader of the No. 4 construction work team of the capital construction No. 1 regiment, thought that the work of a cadre involved strenuous efforts but was unrewarding and so he wanted to quit the post of a cadre. He also laid down a moral standard for himself: First, commit no crime of corruption; second, commit no theft; third, practice no speculation and work honestly. Later, he enteredthe study class, where he studied the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism and the experience of inner-Party struggle between the two lines. He was deeply touched ideologically. He said in deep pain: "Before the liberation, I was always subjected to oppression and toiled like animals. It was Chairman Mao who saved me from the miseries, turned me into a master of the country and promoted me to be a cadre. But I was unwilling to work as a cadre and dared not fight against the wrong line and wrong ideas. This meant that I had forgotten my origin. In the future, I must do my best to raise my consciousness of the line struggle, bravely carry the revolutionary load and contribute my strength toward consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat." He gave expression to his words with deeds. After returning to his team, he put on a completely different mental outlook.

On one occasion, his team took part in the construction of a factory building. It put in the wrong places the two beams which had similar outer appearance but had different supporting strength. When this problem was discovered, the main beam had already been welded and the whole project had been practically finished. Should these two beams be replaced? Some people suggested leaving them as they were. But others disagreed, saying: "We cannot muddle through this. The consequence will be serious if something happens." The workers looked at Old Hsieh, who was in charge, and wanted him to make a decision. Old Hsieh said determinedly: "This is a project of fundamental importance. Quality is the primary consideration. The question of quality also involves the question of the line. We must put these beams in the right places." The workers supported his decision and worked against time to replace the beams, thereby guaranteeing the good quality of the factory building.

Old Hsieh also used this incident to teach all workers to firmly establish the viewpoint that quality was of primary importance! Thanks to Old Hsieh's perseverance in carrying out the work in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the work done by the hoisting and loading team under his leadership was carried out with fine quality and at high speed and was always accomplished by overfulfilling the plan.

After attending study classes on rotation, more and more worker-turned-cadres like Old Hsieh have emerged in the Capital Construction Bureau, meeting

the need of this bureau for more cadres. They lead the masses to develop the excellent situation of revolution and production. Moreover, this bureau has supplied other units with dozens of leading cadres at the bureau and factory levels.

- Jen-min Jih-pao reporter

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Conscientiously Help the New Worker Cadres with Their Reading and Study

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 30, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Sian, May 26, 1973) By conscientiously helping the new worker cadres with their reading and study in a realistic manner, the Party committee of the Sian Locomotive Section of the Sian Railway Sub-Bureau has continued to raise their theoretical level of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as well as their ability to direct work.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, in accordance with the five criteria for the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat advanced by Chairman Mao, this locomotive section has in succession promoted 58 workers with practical experience to take charge of leadership work in the section, workshops and trains. These new worker cadres comprise one-third of the total number of working cadres. Their revolutionary enthusiasm is high and their work zeal is strong. For the sake of helping these new cadres to improve theoretically, the Party committee of the locomotive section has strengthened leadership over their study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The Party committee, by regularly analyzing and examining the study conditions of these new worker cadres, has in succession held four cadre study classes to help these new worker cadres carry out their reading and study properly. Chang Hung-t'u, the vice chairman of the operations workshop, was formerly a locomotive driver. In 1970, after taking up leadership work, he was at the beginning so busy that he could not keep up with theoretical study.

After studying in the reading class, he raised his consciousness of reading and study, emulated consciously the revolutionary tenacity of "Iron Man" Wang Chin-hsi in reading some works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, overcame difficulties in private study on his own initiative, and no matter how busy the work, persevered in using the method of "eking out time" and "delving" into his subject with zeal to maintain reading conscientiously.

Apart from participating in collective study, he perseveres in reading for half an hour each day before retiring, and that practice has never been interrupted even on holidays and vacations. At present, he has read the "Communist Manifesto," "Critique of the Gotha Program," "The State and Revolution" as well as some chapters of "Anti-Dühring" and the five philosophical works of Chairman Mao besides writing some reading notes.

The Party committee of this section has regularly gone deep below to acquaint itself with the condition of study of the new worker cadres, and helped them solve difficulties in study concretely. Responsible comrades of the Party committee have made use of the opportunity of going deep into the workshops and trains to settle down to carry out reading and study together with the new worker cadres, and by examining at the same time the condition of how they maintained the study system and listening to their reading reports, organized them to exchange study comprehension and experience, and helped them

to draw up study plans. On the basis of the greater mobility of work in the section itself as well as the scattered condition of its personnel, the Party committee has helped the new worker cadres sum up the method of "scattered private study, periodical discussions and collective tutoring."

Regarding the new worker cadres with lower cultural level and weaker theoretical foundation, the method of running political evening schools and setting up private study groups is adopted to direct them in study. The secretary of the Party committee of the section has also personally assisted the new worker cadres with the study of theory, and after each stage of study was over, he would help them to carry out summing-up properly. In that way, the reading and study of the new cadres is further pushed forward, and that plays a very good part in stimulating the study movement of the whole section.

Through studying the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, the new worker cadres of the locomotive section have raised their consciousness of doing things in accordance with the materialistic theory of reflection, and by paying attention to strengthening investigation and study in work and grasping the principal contradiction, raised their ability to direct work. Battling in unity together with the old cadres and broad masses of workers, they have enabled the situation in revolution and production of the whole section to become better and better.

In 1972, this locomotive section has fulfilled in an all-round manner 14 essential production targets, of which, seven surpassed the best historical level. In the first quarter of this year, the whole section has again over-fulfilled the target of production and transportation. Labor productivity showed a 6.7 percent increase over the corresponding period last year, besides establishing the best result in locomotive coal consumption.

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CHILD CARE

Nanking Municipality Directs Energetic Efforts Toward Proper Medical and Health Protection Work for Children

- Seriously implements Chairman Mao's proletarian line for health

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 31, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanking, May 30, 1973) Under the leadership of the Party, the Health Administrative Department of Nanking municipality and child health protection workers are seriously carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian line for health and directing energetic efforts toward proper medical and health protection work for children. The healthy and happy growth of children is guaranteed.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Nanking municipal Health Administrative Department has further strengthened health protection work for children. The municipality and ch'ü run children's health protection centers, women's and infants' health protection centers, and health epidemic-prevention stations. Neighborhoods also come with health clinics and factories with medical clinics. These women's and infants' health protection special organs and health administrative organizations have energetically preached the great significance of the proper handling of children's health protection work. Professional guidance is given the health protection personnel of nurseries, kindergartens and primary schools. Children receive a regular physical check-up. In a planned way, various prevention vaccinations are given free of charge. Nurseries and kindergarten units are organized to exchange work experience and keep in touch with each other. Meanwhile, by such means as holding a study class, over 4,000 on-the-job children's health protection personnel are trained for factories, neighborhoods, communes and schools.

Now, in the whole municipality, every one of the nurseries, kindergartens and primary schools is equipped with a professional and integrated-with-the-masses children's health protection force. Having regard to children's special circumstances, over 800 nurseries and kindergarten units in the urban area have set up health protection systems and constantly given children health education. They are enabled to cultivate a good hygienic habit. The children are also led to carry out proper outdoor activities and physical training. The health protection teachers of various schools give their pupils a regular check for such common diseases as trachoma, tapeworm infection, etc. The students are constantly led to make a good job of environmental health work and unfold a patriotic health movement centering on the elimination of the four evils. Due to the continuous improvement in sanitary conditions and the energetic carrying out of preventive work, the incidence of children's common and recurrent diseases has shown a marked drop.

To safeguard the healthy growth of children, apart from the labor-guarantee welfare benefits enjoyed by the children of the broad masses of workers

of factories, enterprises and units, the Nanking municipal Health Administrative Department has also doggedly practiced proper overall-arrangement medical care for the children of the working personnel of some offices and enterprises and units not entitled to labor-guarantee welfare benefits.

Since 1955, Nanking municipality has started a program of medical care for children. Under this scheme, the participating children contribute a certain monthly fee through their guardians or parents. This entitled them to medical treatment at a designated hospital. Thus, children taken ill can receive timely treatment. Guardians can also have their economic burden lightened under the overall-arrangement scheme. Since the introduction of medical care for children, under the leadership of the Party committees at various levels and with the continuous development of the collectivist spirit, there has been gradually established and reinforced a set of tried and true systems. The scheme has become increasingly successful as it is practiced. The number of children participating in the medical care scheme has swelled from 3,000 and more at the start to over 30,000.

Due to the continuous improvement of people's living standards and the energetic carrying out of disease prevention work, the children have become less prone to disease. This, coupled with the gradual drop in the price of medical supplies has allowed a steady yearly decrease in the cost of overall-arrangement medical care and thus a gradual cutback in the amount of money contributed by every guardian. Favorable conditions are created for the further development of overall-arrangement medical care for children.

After tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the pediatric medical personnel have more consciously carried out Chairman Mao's proletarian sanitation line. With Norman Bethune taken as their model, they seek increasing perfection in technique. Through such activities as an academic forum, an exchange of experience, shared diagnosis, etc., an effort is made toward the elevation of the medical level of pediatrics. Through the combination of Western and traditional Chinese medicine, they have achieved splendid results in the treatment of children's pneumonia, enteritis, nephritis, etc.

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Health Protection Network for Peking Children

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1, 1973)

peking has more than 2,000 health stations to look after all children under the age of seven.

at one of these health stations, in the santiao area in the western part of the city, dr. weng ke-li from the children's hospital and station nurse wu li-ming the other morning were writing notices announcing that children under 18 months old should be brought in the next day for a check-up. then it will be the turn for those between 18 months and three years old.

dr. weng is one of the six health workers sent by the children's hospital to this and ten other stations, which take care of the children of 8,000 households. she is in charge of two stations, fairly close to each other. she alternates between the stations every other morning. first, she asks if there is any case of such infectious children's diseases as scarlet fever, measles and chicken pox. if there is, she and wu li-ming would make home visits to quarantine the patient.

they also visit infants under one month and advise the mothers on child feeding and care. babies with minor complaints are treated at home and serious cases are immediately sent to the children's hospital. their other duties include the spreading of knowledge on child care and disease prevention among local residents and organization of periodic mass health campaigns to improve environmental sanitation.

one morning every week the health station gives children inoculations. when an infant is delivered in the hospital, it receives a b.c.g. vaccination. when the baby is two months old, it begins to receive a course of inoculations that continue till the child is seven against polio, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, measles and encephalitis b. for such diseases as encephalitis, which has a short immunization period, the child gets an annual inoculation till he is 15.

all preventive injections are given free of charge.

attention is paid to ensuring that all children receive the inoculations they should have. the children's hospital gives inoculations one morning a week for children who do not get them at the station.

the health station keeps a health record on every child in the community. it is transferred when he enters nursery or kindergarten, or when the family moves.

the area under the eleven health stations of the children's hospital has a population of more than

32,000. in 1972, there was not a single case of polio, and only a case of encephalitis.

all peking hospitals, including general, specialized, district and community hospitals, have such health networks serving the residents in the vicinity. through the health stations, the hospitals bring child health services to every family. they are also responsible for the health work in the nurseries and kindergartens in the area. they help improve the health and give advice on diets for children.

the health stations are generally run by neighbourhood committees. most of the station nurses are housewives who showed keen interest in public health. they receive some training before they work in the stations. the health departments of the medical institution arrange to give this training.

the children's hospital has trained 80 such nurses. one of them, 46-year-old wu li-ming was a housewife before 1970. she can now give injections, take blood pressure, do cupping, give acupuncture treatment and cure minor ailments with western and traditional chinese medicine. she is assisted by eleven young women workers at a small plant run by the neighbourhood committee. they take turns in coming to work with her.

the station nurses keep in close contact with the residents. they have watched many children growing, and know their health problems almost as well as those of their own children. every apartment building in the neighbourhood has several voluntary health activists chosen from among the housewives, and they report to the health station any occurrence of an infectious disease, so that it can be handled promptly.

the work of the health station includes acquainting the residents with knowledge on family planning and its significance. wu li-ming and other station nurses pay home visits and send contraceptives free of charge to those who need them. dr. weng gives technical guidance.

the health station also assist invalids, the aged and the physically handicapped. wu li-ming is present at the station even on sundays and holidays to give injections or treatment. she pays frequent visits to patients bed-ridden with rheumatism or other complaints. when she was once praised by a resident for her good services, she said: "in the old society the working people had little to eat or wear, so child health work was out of the question. now the conditions are completely different and we should do everything to keep the children fit. chairman mao has enable us ordinary people to take part in health work along with the doctors. i will do my best in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line in health work.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Children of Nu Nationality Grow Up Healthily and Happily

- Under the brilliant illumination of Chairman Mao's nationality policy

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 31, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Kunming, May 30, 1973) Under the brilliant illumination of Chairman Mao's nationality policy, the Nu nationality inhabiting the remote mountainous area on the upper reaches of the Nu River, Yunnan Province on the southwestern border of our country has achieved a marked increase in the infant survival rate following the development of medical and health work. In a mountainous area once at the mercy of the God of Plague, the broad masses of children are now growing up healthily and happily.

The Nu nationality is one of the minorities of our country with a small population. The Nu people inhabit mostly in Pichiang hsien and Fukung hsien of the Nuchiang Lili Nationality Autonomous Chou, Yunnan Province, and Kungshan Tulung Nationality and Nu Nationality Autonomous Hsien. Before liberation, subjected to the ruthless exploitation and oppression of imperialism, the Kuomintang reactionary group and native chieftains, the Nu people for long led a pathetic life of "living in rock caves, feeding on wild vegetable and wearing animal skins." Sanitary conditions were unusually wretched. The infant mortality rate running as high as 54 percent. Everywhere here circulated the saying, "We see women big with child but no children walking the street."

After liberation, under the concern of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, the Nu people continuously improved their living and health conditions. The state sent up medical teams to give medical treatment, and also helped with the establishment of hospitals and health clinics to preach hygienic knowledge. A mass patriotic health movement was energetically launched to raise the health level of the Nu people and children.

At present, in such hsien as Pichiang, Fukung, Kungshan, etc., predominantly inhabited by the Nu people, there have been established a chou-level hospital and three hsien-level hospitals, 13 commune-level health clinics, and 85 brigade-level health rooms. Initially shaping up is a medical and health network. The Nu people and children are all enjoying free medical treatment, their health level is raised considerably.

Poor peasant commune member Ma Ti-tzu of the Nu nationality had five brothers. Before liberation, four died of measles and diarrhea. After liberation, he got married and started a family. Everyone of his several children, has grown up healthily. His eldest and second sons have joined the Chinese People's Liberation Army. He has a young son still in primary school. His whole family need no longer worry about food and clothing. He said, "Only because of the Communist Party is there a new China. Only because of Chairman Mao's brilliant leadership can we Nu people lead the happy life of today."

With the development of the medical and health in the border area, Nu medical personnel are continuously growing up. According to the statistics of the three hsien of Pichiang, Fukung and Kungshan, of the away-from-production medical personnel of various nationalities, Nu medical personnel account for 8.9 percent. Of the brigade barefoot doctors and production team health and midwifery personnel, the Nu people account for 15.3 percent. After tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution, these Nu medical personnel have considerably raised their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle.

To safeguard the health of Nu women and children, various hsien have set up women and children health protection organs. The state hands down every year various kinds of preventive drugs and vaccines. Universal preventive measures are carried out against those diseases threatening the health of children. Various hsien have also made a point of strengthening the training of rural barefoot doctors, health and midwifery personnel. An energetic effort is made in pushing the new practice of assisting at childbirth. Expectant mothers and babies are given proper care. Various production teams have made proper arrangements to give expectant mothers proper rest. Therefore, a reliable guarantee is provided for the health of women and children. Infant survival rate is raised considerably.

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Yüshu Tibetan Autonomous Chou Seriously Train New Cadres of the Minority People

- Fervent help is given them in reading and study and in receiving tempering in practical struggle. Many new cadres of the minority nationality are able to raise continuously their consciousness of the line and their practical work ability

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 31, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Sining, May 30, 1973) Yüshu Tibetan Autonomous Chou of Tsinghai Province has seriously trained minority new cadres and fervently helped them to read and study and receive tempering in practical struggle. Many minority new cadres are able to raise their line consciousness and their practical work ability continuously.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, Party organizations at various levels of Yüshu Tibetan Autonomous Chou have selected and promoted a number of new cadres of the minority nationality for leadership posts at various levels in compliance with the five requirements for successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause put forward by Chairman Mao. At present, in the whole chou, the number of minority cadres accounts for over 40 percent of the total. In the Party committees at the chou, hsien and commune levels, 71 minority new cadres act as No. 1 and No. 2 persons. These minority new cadres are full of vim and vigor and are playing an ever larger role in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

To allow the rapid growth of these minority new cadres, Party organizations at various levels in the autonomous chou have adopted various measures to help them read and study seriously and raise their Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought theoretical level. In the past few years, apart from the continuous assignment of minority new cadres to the provincial "May 7" cadres school and the province-run reading study class by the chou Party committee, Party organizations at various levels have constantly run study classes and political night schools to allow the concentration of minority new cadres for study on an irregular basis. In the course of routine work, many units make a point of arranging reading assignments for new minority cadres and organizing them to exchange what has been gained in study. These minority new cadres are enabled to raise their theoretical level.

Due to a relatively low cultural and theoretical level, deputy secretary Ch'iu Ni-ma of the Party committee of Ch'ümaho commune of Ch'ümalai hsien when first taking up leadership work encountered many difficulties in his work. The commune Party committee designated a special person to help him study books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. Ch'iu Ni-ma studied assiduously and progressed very fast. Now he has gone through the "Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution," "On Practice" and other works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao. In study, he criticizes the idealist transcendentalism spread by swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i and assiduously applies the materialist theory of reflection as a guide to practice. He constantly goes deep into the lower levels to

make investigations and study and solve the problems encountered in practical work, with splendid results achieved.

This group of minority new cadres of the Yüshu Tibetan Atuonomous Chou are full of revolutionary fervor and work enthusiasm and capable of keeping in contact with the masses. But due to a short period of time given to practical work, they feel an urgent need to learn work methods. In the light of the situation, the Party organizations at various levels of the autonomous chou have gone all out to let them weather the storm in the practice of the three major revolutionary movements, see the world, develop their skills and raise their practical work ability.

After new cadre An Ts'o acted as a member of the revolutionary committee of Langch'ien hsien the hsien Party committee let him join Hsiangta commune as a deputy Party committee secretary, in order to improve his work ability at the best possible speed. At this new post, An Ts'o got deeply involved with the masses and with reality and seriously studied in practical struggle. He raised his work ability very rapidly. In February this year, it was a busy season for preparatory farming. After staying at a fixed point with Lengjih brigade, An Ts'o found that in the contribution of manure, this brigade had not very properly carried out on a firm basis the policy of pay according to labor. Work efficiency in collecting manure thus suffered. Along with the cadres of this brigade, he corrected the original work approach. As a result, mass activism was called into further play. Work efficiency doubled.

The Party organizations at various levels of Yüshu Tibetan Autonomous Chou also pay attention to properly matching minority cadres with old ones and carrying out the practice of "letting the old lead the new." The old cadres are allowed to give minority new cadres concrete help. Many old Han cadres in their practical work fervently help minority new cadres think out ways and means and, in the light of personal experience, impart ideas and the proper style of work to them. In the minority new cadres, the old ones also found a source of revolutionary fervor.

Ti Ma, a member of the standing committee of the Party committee of Ch'engt'o hsien, is a young minority new cadre. In the face of achievements, he once developed a sentiment of arrogance. The hsien Party committee secretary, an old Han cadre, engaged him in many a heart-to-heart talk and cited serious lessons related to blunders committed by himself under the pernicious influence of the revisionist line before the great proletarian cultural revolution, by way of reminding Ti Ma of the need of assuming a correct one-dividing-into-two approach to himself and to the masses. Ti Ma received profound education in the process. Later, he made substantial progress. After acting as a hsien CYL committee secretary, he seriously read and studied and energetically helped League organizations at various levels to conduct ideological and political line education for the broad masses of youth. This won the praise of the masses.

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Big Increase in Number of Cadres of Hui Nationality in Northwest China Hsien

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Jun. 2, 1973)

people of hui nationality account for eight out of ten of the cadres at county, commune and production brigade level in chingyuan county, which is part of the ningsia hui autonomous region, northwest china. most of these cadres come from the ranks of poor and lower-middle peasant families.

the county party leadership attaches particular importance to training and promoting women cadres of hui nationality. there are now women cadres on both the county and commune party committees, and most production brigades and teams also have minority women cadres.

since 1970, seven short-term training classes have been run for cadres at the brigade level and upwards, with a total attendance of more than 280. leading cadres on the county party committee helped them with their study of chairman mao's works and other marxist-leninist works.

veteran and new cadres learn from and help each other. the county party committee has arranged for veteran cadres of han nationality to help new minority cadres improve their working skills. since last winter veteran cadres have made surveys of ten brigades in six people's communes together with more than 40 new minority cadres.

lan sheng-yu of hui nationality, who was formerly secretary of a people's commune party committee, has been promoted deputy secretary of the county party committee. the county party committee secretary, jen chih-chien, who is of han nationality, is giving him personal attention to help him work confidently. on several occasions, he has taken the new deputy secretary with him on investigations into the work of various production teams.

yu chien-chung, the hui nationality deputy secretary of the weitai commune party committee, has similarly received much help from party secretary liang chao who is a veteran cadre of han nationality. the two often worked together in production teams and the veteran cadre eagerly passed on his experience. when the party secretary was transferred to another post, yu chien-chung became the secretary. he distinguished himself in leading the commune in mass water conservation work, which resulted in a big increase in grain output. this commune was recently cited as one of the go-ahead units in the county.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Tientsin Holds Trade Union Congress

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jun. 2, 1973)

the tenth trade union congress in tientsin, an important industrial centre in north china, was held from may 26 to 31. all delegates conscientiously studied chairman mao's important instructions on the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work and on the work of trade unions. they summed up the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines in the city's trade unions, and elected the tenth committee of the municipal trade union council.

in its resolution, the congress called on the workers of tientsin to guide themselves by chairman mao's revolutionary line, deepen the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, give fuller play to their role as the main force in revolution and construction, unite with the other working masses and render fresh contributions to china's socialist revolution and construction.

hsieh hsueh-kung, first secretary of the tientsin municipal committee of the communist party of china, wu tai, second secretary of the municipal party committee, and liu cheng, wang yi, wang man-tien, hsu cheng and fei kuo-chu, secretaries of the municipal party committee, attended the congress and extended warm congratulations on its success.

of the 1,417 delegates to the congress, representatives of industrial workers accounted for 59 per cent, and women 31 per cent. many are activists who have come to the fore during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. included were labour heroes, advanced workers, trade unionists, engineers and techniciars, cultural, educational and health workers, as well as workers of minority nationalities and returned overseas chinese. more than 100 representatives of retired workers, of former poor and lower-middle peasants, people's liberation armymen and members of workers' families attended the congress as guests. the congress was full of vigour and permeated with an atmosphere of unity and militancy.

comrade hsieh hsueh-kung, first secretary of the tientsin municipal party committee, addressed the congress. comrade liu cheng, secretary of the municipal party committee, delivered a report on behalf of the municipal party committee. in his report entitled "hold high the banner of unity and victory of the ninth party congress and strive to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat",

liu cheng called on the city's workers to bear in mind the party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism, study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought conscientiously, deepen the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, and continue to raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. he urged the party committees at all levels to work in earnest to strengthen their leadership over trade union work, run the trade unions as schools for the study of communism by the workers and give full play to the trade union's role as a strong pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat. the trade union organizations at all levels, he said, must unite the masses in line with the party's policies and bring their enthusiasm for socialism into full play. liu cheng also urged the workers to keep alive their glorious tradition of hard work, be exemplary in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line, in grasping revolution and promoting production, and strive to accomplish the great historical mission entrusted to the working class.

since liberation, under the wise leadership of the communist party and chairman mao, the workers of tientsin have carried forward the glorious tradition of the chinese working class, taken an active part in the socialist revolution and construction and begun to turn tientsin into a new industrial city. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers, holding aloft the great banner "it is right to rebel against reactionaries", joined the revolutionary masses in criticizing liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, seized back that portion of power usurped by the capitalist-roaders, defended chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and won great victories. after chairman mao issued the great call "the working class must exercise leadership in everything", the workers, following the example of the peking workers, sent their outstanding representatives to lead struggle-criticism-transformation in all fields of the superstructure. as a result, the city's culture, education, science and health work took on a new look. in the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the workers organized thousands of groups for spare-time study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. many veteran workers who had little schooling overcame difficulties in study and studied chairman mao's philosophical works assiduously to grasp the revolutionary theory. they criticized in a deep-going way the crimes of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers in trying to change the basic line and policies of our party for the whole historical period of socialism, overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. in the course of struggle the workers raised their political consciousness and the consciousness of carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. they conscientiously

implemented chairman mao's great principle "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war", and brought about the excellent situation with respect to revolution and production. the city's gross industrial output in 1972 was nearly double that in 1965, before the cultural revolution began. output of many industrial products rose rapidly, coupled with better quality and a greater variety. tempered in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, more than 16,000 workers in tientsin have been admitted into the chinese communist party, and over 40,000 young workers into the chinese communist youth league. upwards of 20,000 workers were promoted to leading positions. reviewing the past and looking into future, the delegates to the congress were filled with revolutionary enthusiasm and determined to advance from victory to victory along chairman mao's revolutionary line and make new and still greater contributions in the three great revolutionary movements.

basing themselves on what had happened in tientsin, the delegates condemned liu shao-chi and other political swindlers for their crimes in sabotaging trade union work, and criticized their related fallacies. they reviewed the historical experience in tientsin's trade union work. this made them keenly aware of the existence of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in trade union work. they concluded that only by keeping to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and taking the party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism as the key link in grasping class struggle and upholding the dictatorship of the proletariat could the trade union truly become a school for the study of communism by the workers and a strong pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the congress adopted a resolution entitled "bring into fuller play the role of the working class as the main force under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line". it set forth the following tasks for the city's trade unions to fulfil under the party's leadership: organize the workers to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and carry out education in ideology and political line in close connection with the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, a matter of prime importance; grasp class struggle and the struggle between the two lines well, criticize the bourgeoisie and revisionism and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat; resolutely carry out the general line "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", uphold the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company", continue the mass movement "in industry, learn from taching"; be active in training worker-cadres for the party and the state; encourage the masses to assist cadres at all levels in implementing the party's line, principles and policies and keeping

to the orientation of socialism, and supervise their doing so; pay attention to the well-being of the workers, their safety and labour protection, and their general and technical education; persist in educating the workers in proletarian internationalism and help them establish the lofty ideal that "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletariat achieve its own final emancipation" so as to contribute their share to the world revolution.

the fundamental guarantee for fulfilling these tasks was that the trade unions must consciously accept the party's unified leadership, the congress stressed. trade union organizations at all levels must make consistant efforts to strengthen themselves ideologically and organizationally. trade union cadres must take the lead in conscientiously studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, persist in taking part in collective productive labour, maintain close ties with the masses, work hard and conduct constant criticism and self-criticism, keep alive the quality of the working class, serve the people wholeheartedly, and work hard to fulfil the fighting tasks set by the party's ninth national congress and the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee, and build china into a strong socialist country with modern industry, modern agriculture, modern science and culture and modern national defence.

after a repeated exchange of views and full consultation, the congress elected the tenth committee of the tientsin trade union council in accordance with the five requirements put forth by chairman mao for bringing up successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution and in keeping with the principle of combining the old, middle-aged and young. the committee is composed of 119 members. most of them are production workers, and 30 per cent are women. the first session of the committee elected a 25-member standing committee, whose composition has been approved by the tientsin municipal party committee. chang fu-heng is chairman, and huang shu-yu, lin chi-yu, wang man-ying, li chang-mao, lu shan, yun shu-yuan, li shu-wen and yang chun-lin are vice-chairmen.

RED GUARD

Red Guard on Integration of Intellectuals with Workers and Peasants

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jun. 2, 1973)

"my experience has proved that an educated young person must modestly accept re-education by workers, peasants and soldiers and shift his stand to that of the masses, if he wishes to play a vanguard role, serve as a link with the masses and contribute to the socialist revolution and construction," says yen ching-tang, a veteran red guard of nanning, capital of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region in south china.

a graduate of kwangsi university, yen ching-tang is a worker's son. he was elected a leading member of the red guard organization of nanning and joined the chinese communist party during the great proletarian cultural revolution. he was elected a vice-chairman of the kwangsi regional revolutionary committee in august 1968. at his request, the party organization sent him to work as an ordinary worker in the chinchengchiang hydro-power station equipment plant in 1970. there he raised his class consciousness rapidly and became secretary of the plant youth league committee and the secretary of the party branch of the foundry last year.

yen ching-tang describes his experience over the past few years in an article in the fifth issue, 1973, of the "red flag", organ of the central committee of the communist party of china. extracts of the article "whole-heartedly integrating with workers and peasants" follow:

when i was graduated from university, i had to decide whether to work in a government office, in the university, or go to a factory. i consulted experienced workers. one said to me: "fine horses aren't bred in a small courtyard, and big trees don't grow in a flower pot. if you want to be a successor to the revolutionary cause, you must go among the masses to temper yourself." his words impressed me. before the cultural revolution, i had been poisoned by such revisionist fallacies peddled by liu shao-chi as "study to become an official" and "self-cultivation behind closed doors." i went to the countryside and mines and learned much from the peasants and workers during the great cultural revolution in response to chairman mao's great call "our young intellectuals and students must go among the workers and peasants". though i received profound education in the midst of the storms of class struggle, i have not completed the change in world outlook, which is something fundamental. so i asked to be sent to work in a factory. the party organization agreed and i became a lathe turner at the hydro-power station equipment plant. before i left, leading comrades told me the history of the youth movement and encouraged me to take the road indicated by chairman mao of integrating myself with the workers and peasants.

the first question i had to face in the plant was whether i was able to learn modestly from the workers. when i arrived, some people regarded me as a leading member who had come to guide their work, and not as a young man to be re-educated. one day, an experienced worker asked me to turn a machine part and told me the specifications required. though i did not know how to, i was reluctant to ask. i thought that i was a college graduate so if i asked others to teach me about so simple a job, people would laugh at me.

i pretended to know and ruined the piece. seeing this, the worker said: "that's my fault. i should have made things clearer." then he filled in a form saying he was responsible for the reject. his action gave me a deep education. i said to him: "i didn't learn from workers modestly and ruined a product. i should sign the form." i filled in a form and gave it to the workshop inspector. i kept the form the worker had filled in and have never forgotten.

to be re-educated, i realized, i must have the correct attitude. i told the workers that i was an ordinary educated young man who wanted to be re-educated by workers. at the same time, i set strict demands for myself. since the workers were my teachers, i tried to learn from them modestly and asked for their help and criticism time and again. i also took the initiative to do difficult jobs. we new workers went to study at a metallurgical plant in nanning in december 1971. i lived with other workers and worked with them at the steel furnace. the workers and i became good friends.

an old worker told me how he had suffered in the old society and what the class struggle in the chinchengchiang plant was like. he said that to dress like a worker and work in a factory did not necessarily mean immunity from the harmful influence of bourgeois thinking. the workers helped me make rapid ideological progress, but i still had not quite grasped what re-education means. i thought that if i sweated like the workers, i had integrated myself with them. this made me slack off in my political study. leading members of the plant party committee and workers had heart-to-heart talks with me. they pointed out that revolutionary young people, in their efforts to remould their world outlook, must study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as well as taking part in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. encouraged by them, i studied some works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and most of the selected works of mao tsetung.

after the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee, many philosophy study groups were set up among the workers of the plant. i was elected an instructor to help them. this made me study harder than ever.

while helping the workers, i learned a great deal from them, particularly about how to combine study and practice.

TABLE TENNIS

Chuang Tse-tung Helps Young Table Tennis Players Raise Skills

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 1, 1973)

three-time table tennis world champion chuang tse-tung and table tennis veteran liang tso-hui went to the chukuanglu primary school here one afternoon to watch the pupils play the game after school and help them improve their skill.

the primary school is an outstanding kwangchow unit in mass table tennis activities.

chuang tse-tung and liang tso-hui carefully observed the basic skills of the children, then took up bats and demonstrated ways of playing. they pointed out all the weak points of the pupils and taught them key techniques. making a few backhand and forehand smashes, chuang tse-tung said: "you are very young, the best time to lay a solid foundation. you must know why you play and train hard to play well and 'win honour for the motherland.'" his warm words were an inspiration to the young players.

the pupils poured out all their knotty practice problems to the two veterans, who were overjoyed at their keen desire to learn and the serious way they went about it. the veterans explained every point patiently and clearly.

chuang tse-tung demonstrated how to do neat footwork, how to serve and attack, how to return a service, and analysed the dialectical relation among them. he put stress on the need for good ideology and good style, and pointed out that a player must be brave and tenacious from an early age and not fear difficulties. he said that it did not matter whether it was a practice session or a match, a player should treat every ball seriously and try to retrieve every hopeless ball. only this way could a player develop a strong will.

"you must overtake us," chuang tse-tung said to the young players when he took leave, "we are sure you will. do you believe it?" the up-and-coming table tennis players responded in one voice -- "yes exclamation"

KINDERGARTEN

Children in a Tientsin Kindergarten

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jun. 1, 1973)

on the eve of june 1, international children's day, i visited the no. 1 kindergarten in the hungchiao district of tientsin, near a workers' housing estate that has dozens of multi-storied buildings.

the grounds were luxuriant with trees and flowers. under the teachers' supervision knots of children in threes and fives were having fun on slides, the merry-go-round and other facilities. some boys and girls played hide and seek, giggling as they tried to hide.

the kindergarten is on what was a vast marsh before liberation.

one of 50 kindergartens in the district, this institution takes care of more than 300 children from three to seven years old. the fee for tuition and miscellaneous expenses is five yuan for half a year and eight or nine yuan for food a month, varying with the child's age. almost all pre-school age children of working parents are admitted if there is no older person at home to take care of them.

a big red scissor cut of a quotation from chairman mao, "study well and make progress every day", was pasted on the walls of the classroom for the over fives. on the blackboard was a coloured picture of lei feng escorting an elderly woman home on a rainy night. a young fighter of the chinese people's liberation army, lei feng died in service in 1962 at the age of 22. the children were sitting in a circle attentively listening to a teacher tell about lei feng's life.

lei feng has been an example for the chinese people, especially children and young people, since chairman mao wrote an injunction, "learn from comrade lei feng" in march 1963. his selflessness and whole-hearted service to the people are a constant inspiration to them.

at meal time, many children ladled out rice and brought chopsticks and seats for others before themselves. they helped teachers clear tables after the meal.

when yu hung-kuei, a four-year-old boy in the class for the smaller children, distributed apples to his classmates, he passed out the big ones and left the smallest for himself.

learning from lei feng, the children cultivate the good habit of saving, picking up chalk stumps, buttons,

nails and small pieces of wood and putting them into a box for possible future use.

li ching and hsu hui, both a little over three years old, always try to help the attendants prepare the beds for their class before having a nap.

the kindergarten teaches the children counting, music, sports and basic hygienic knowledge, apart from story lessons about heroes and outstanding people. this is arranged in the light of chairman mao's principle on proletarian education so that the children develop morally, intellectually and physically. the children have two lessons in the morning, each from 15 to 35 minutes, varying with the age of the children. many six and seven year olds can answer ten questions in addition or substraction from numbers one to ten within ten minutes.

the children have races, skip rope, setting-up exercises, and other sports suitable in different seasons. they take part in sports meet every spring. a small swimming pool is being built beside an orchard to provide facilities for their favourite summer sport.

a four year old was telling a smaller tot not to play with a sapling, explaining why young trees should be taken care of. the four year olds had just learned the song "sapling" that tells how a tree grows. the children often learn songs and dances of educational significance. the children have a little theatrical troupe that puts on some items when they visit factories and rural areas.

vegetables, meat, eggs and other nutritious food are served to the children every day. cooks prepare special meals for children of hui nationality. in summer the children have showers twice a day in the kindergarten's bathroom. they have regular physical checkups and each has a medical record. the children receive cooperative medical service. the annual fee of one yuan covers all medical costs per child. the kindergarten takes preventive measures when specific ailments are more liable to occur. in spring drinks of a few medicinal herbs are served to the children to prevent influenza. this measure to "put prevention first" helps keep the children healthy.

the more than 40 teachers and staff members aim to carry out the party's line on educational work. they visit parents so as to understand the children better. they also take all-round care of the children's life and do troublesome jobs willingly for the convenience of the parents.

the director of the kindergarten told me that the children's happy life often evoked memories of her hard childhood in old china. at that time many children went begging

or froze to death at the roadside. she feels herself rejuvenated, seeing the children growing up happily in the socialist motherland. she is determined to devote her whole life to the training of successors to the revolutionary cause.

PHYSICAL EXERCISE

New Set of Setting-Up Exercises for Chinese Children

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1, 1973)

a fifth set of children's callisthenics, to be performed by primary school pupils to broadcast music, was made public today by the physical culture and sports commission and the scientific and educational group under the state council.

drawing on the good points in the four previous sets, the new set of broadcast callisthenics is more vigorous and therefore more difficult to perform than any of the previous ones. it is divided into two parts, one for children between seven and eight and the other for those between nine and twelve.

both parts have eight sets of movements, including arm stretching, knee bends, kicking, waist exercises, back bending and jumping. some of the movements resemble dances showing actions in physical labour. each part lasts about four minutes.

the new set of setting-up exercises was compiled jointly by physical instructors as well as coaches in spare-time sports schools in peking and shanghai and the musical accompaniment, composed by the shanghai conservatory, is played by the central philharmonic society. before the exercises were issued, they were tested in 170 primary schools in peking, shanghai, tientsin, hopei, kiangsu and chekiang.

china issued the first set of broadcast callisthenics for children in 1955. such exercises have since been very popular among primary school children. they have promoted the physical growth of the children and helped implement the party's educational principle that children should be helped to develop morally, intellectually and physically.

posters showing the movements of the callisthenics and accompanying records of music will be on sale throughout the country beginning today.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICA

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator Greets Success of OAU Summit Conference

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1, 1973)

the "people's daily" today carried an article by its commentator under the title: "warmly greet the great success of the oau summit conference". the article reads as follows:

the tenth assembly of heads of state and government of the organization of african unity (oau) concluded triumphantly in addis ababa, capital of ethiopia, on may 29. a "solemn declaration on general policy" and a series of important anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist resolutions were adopted at the assembly which took place amidst the jubilant celebrations of the tenth founding anniversary of the oau. the assembly summed up the experience of the african people's struggle in the past decade and worked out the fundamental guiding principles of action for the next decade, thus making an important contribution to the further consolidation and development of the unity and cooperation of the african countries, the further strengthening of the struggle against colonialism, racism, hegemonism and power politics, the safeguarding of world peace and human progress. the chinese people extend warm congratulations on the great success of the assembly.

a militant spirit of unity and cooperation in opposing imperialism and colonialism prevailed throughout the addis ababa assembly which was attended by 41 heads of state and government or their representatives. the assembly proclaimed to the world: "we have taken a solemn pledge to promote unity and solidarity among our states, to co-ordinate our efforts and to intensify our cooperation." this militant unity gives expression to the fundamental interests of the african people; it is an important guarantee for more victories in the african people's struggle against imperialism and colonialism, a resounding reply to the plots of the imperialists, colonialists, neo-colonialists and social-imperialists to undermine the unity of african nations.

an important topic of the assembly is vigorous support for the struggle of the african people who are striving for independence. the "solemn declaration on general policy" adopted at the assembly reaffirms the determination to eliminate all forms of colonialism and racial discrimination; it points out that the people in areas not yet independent in africa and those who have won

independence share "the common destiny" and that "the successes scored in the armed struggle being waged by the peoples of territories still under colonial and racial domination constitute one of the most important factors in consolidating the independence of african states." it stresses the "requirement of an intensification of the armed struggle being waged by the liberation movements". the organization of african unity severely condemned the continued support of international imperialism for the colonialist and racist regimes of portugal, south africa and rhodesia, and pledged greater moral support and material assistance to the african people who are striving to win independence. the spirit of fighting shoulder to shoulder with and supporting each other, which found expression in the addis ababa assembly, is sure to generate a great force which will push the struggle against colonialism and racism in africa to a new high.

the recent assembly fully reflected the determination of the african countries to defend national independence and state sovereignty and combat colonialism, neo-colonialism and big-nation hegemonism. the "african declaration on cooperation, development and economic independence" adopted at the assembly is an indictment against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism for their economic control and plunder of africa. it stresses the need of the african countries to strengthen cooperation, to vigorously develop national economy and culture, and to take further steps to wipe out the colonialist influence. this has an important bearing on consolidating the independence of the african countries and on promoting the development of the african national liberation movement in depth. the "oau declaration on the issues of the law of the sea" adopted at the assembly provides that the african countries have the right to establish an exclusive economic zone of 200 nautical miles beyond the 12-mile limit. this is not only an important measure to safeguard the marine resources of the african countries but also a tremendous support for the common struggle of the small and medium-sized countries against the rivalry of the superpowers for maritime hegemony.

the fight against israeli zionism is an important part of africa's struggle against imperialism and colonialism. the recent assembly condemned the israeli policies of aggression and expansion, reaffirmed continuous and effective support for the palestinian and other arab people in their just struggle for returning to their homeland and recovering their lost territories. this vividly expressed the lofty spirit of solidarity, co-operation and mutual support between the african and arab peoples.

the great african people are close friends of the chinese people. we have always regarded the struggle of the african countries and people against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racialism, hegemonism and zionism as our own struggle and their victories as our own victories. the chinese people will, as always, resolutely support the african countries and people in their cause of unity

against imperialism. dynamic and vigorous, the african people are advancing with great strides. no force on earth can stem the torrential national liberation movement in africa.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Staff Members of Chinese Embassy Hold Get-Together with Albanian Children

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jun. 1, 1973)

staff members of the chinese embassy here held a get-together with tirana children at the embassy yesterday to celebrate international children's day. these children were young pioneers from the "albania-china friendship" detachment of "hasan vogli" 8-year school, the "lei feng" detachment of "emi duraku" 8-year school and the "liu hu-lan" detachment of "migjeni" primary school.

representatives of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries and teachers of the three schools also took part.

on behalf of all comrades of the chinese embassy, counsellor hsia hsiu-feng, expressed holiday congratulations to the albanian children and warmly praised their sturdy growth and steady progress under the kindly care of the party of labour and comrade enver hoxha.

n. bityi, inspector of the bureau of culture and education of the executive committee of the tirana people's council, also spoke at the meeting. he paid glowing tribute to the profound friendship between the albanian and chinese peoples forged by comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung.

at the joyful and friendly get-together, albanian young pioneers performed art items in praise of the great friendship linking the chinese and albanian peoples. a colour documentary about the celebrations of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china was shown.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Military Delegation Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1, 1973)

the military delegation of the democratic people's republic of algeria led by colonel mohamed zerguini, commander of the third military region, left here by special plane today to tour other parts of china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chang hsien-yueh, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; liu tao-sheng, deputy commander of the p.l.a. navy; cheng chun, deputy commander of the p.l.a. air force; kao ti-chien, vice-president of the academy of military sciences, and kang lin, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units.

chao chun-cheng, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence, and mahieddin abed, charge d'affaires ad interim of the algerian embassy here, are accompanying the delegation on the tour.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chairman of British Communist Party (M-L) Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1, 1973)

comrade reg birch, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist), wound up his friendly visit to china and left here for home via shanghai by air today.

he was seen off at the airport by keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and comrades li hsiao-pai, yang kai and mao pao-chung.

feng hsuan, leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, is accompanying comrade reg birch to shanghai.

while in peking, comrade reg birch visited the central institute for nationalities and was accorded a warm welcome by leading members and teachers and students of the institute.

Charge d'Affaires A.I. of British Embassy in China Gives Reception to Celebrate Birthday of Queen Elizabeth Second

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1, 1973)

m.h. morgan, charge d'affaires a.i. of the british embassy in china, and mrs. morgan gave a reception this evening to celebrate the birthday of queen elizabeth the second.

attending the reception were chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, chang wen-pi, minister of water conservancy and power, chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister, chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade, and sun yu-yu, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building, and leading members of departments concerned ma jen-hui, hsu han-ping, wang yeh-chiu, wang tung, chu kai-yin, li chuan, li en-chiu, kao chien-chung and shih lin-feng.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Former French Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas and His Wife Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1, 1973)

former french prime minister jacques chaban-delmas and madame chaban-delmas and his entourage arrived here by air this evening at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

the french guests were greeted at the airport by chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the host organization, wang pen-tso, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry, and wang erh-ching, yang kuei-jung and hsiao chen-chiang.

french ambassador to china etienne manach and diplomatic officials of the french embassy in peking were also present.

INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY

International Children's Day Celebrated in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1, 1973)

children in the chinese capital had a happy get-together here today with children of foreign experts and friends in peking to warmly celebrate the international children's day.

in the festively decorated peking children's palace more than 10,000 school children today saw a rich and lively theatrical programme and sports exhibitions. many of them were performers themselves. the chorus "i like peking's tien an men" and "we will be good children of the lei feng type" and dances reflecting how chinese children have grown up in revolutionary struggles drew rounds of applause from the delighted boys and girls. a group of youngsters gave gymnastic and traditional chinese boxing performances on the palace's playground.

puppet show "a red flower on the grassland" and "there is a golden sun in peking" by the chinese puppet show theatre and cross-talks and magic items by worker artists were enthusiastically received.

the foreign children attending the get-together today were warmly welcomed by their chinese friends. they joined the chinese children in singing, dancing and enjoying the performances or playing games. children from albania, korea, laos, tanzania and other countries joined the chinese little red soldiers in the chorus "people of the world are sure to win" which won ovation from the audience.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Chemical-Engineering Society Delegation Leaves Iran for Home

(NCNA-English Tehran, Jun. 1, 1973)

the chinese chemical-engineering society delegation left here for home today.

the delegation, with chen chih-hsin as head and chen chien-yuan as deputy head, arrived here on may 11.

during its stay in the country, the delegation attended the first iranian chemical-engineering congress held from may 14 to 17, at which it read out a research paper on chemical-engineering.

the chinese delegation visited refineries, petro-chemical projects and institutions of higher education in south iran and the capital in the wake of the congress. the chinese guests were warmly received by iranian scientists and people wherever they went.

the iranian ministry of science and higher education gave a dinner in honour of the chinese delegation. chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen also gave a reception for the delegation.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1973)

italian ambassador to china folco trabalza and his wife this afternoon gave a reception at the embassy to celebrate the national day of the republic of italy.

present at the reception were li shui-ching, chinese minister of the first ministry of machine building, chang wen-pi, minister of water conservancy and power, chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned, including wang yeh-chiu, li meng-hua, liu ching-tang, li en-chiu, hsiao fang-chou, wang tung, chu chuan-hsien and hsing jen-hsien.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Li Hsien-nien and Sha Feng Meet Japanese Delegation of Asia Agronomic Exchanges Association

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1973)

vice-premier li hsien-nien and minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the delegation of the asia agronomic exchanges association of japan led by naotsugu nabeshima, president of the association.

members of the delegation present at the meeting were takekazu ogura, mochixhige nango and ryuji ito.

present was japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa.

present were also leading members of chinese departments concerned including sun ping-hua and wang hsiao-yun.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritian Minister Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 1, 1973)

charles gaetan duval, minister of external affairs, tourism and emigration of mauritius and mayor of port louis, and his party ended their friendly visit to china and left here for home by train today.

the distinguished mauritian guests were seen off at the railway station by yung wen-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, lo fan-chun, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and wen yeh-chan, deputy director of the african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, who had accompanied the guests on their visit to shanghai and kwangchow.

the mauritian guests arrived in kwangchow from shanghai by special plane yesterday, and were honoured at a dinner given by the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Full-Length Opera Presented in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 1, 1973)

the korean mansudae art troupe of pyongyang presented its full-length revolutionary opera "a flower girl" here yesterday evening before 10,000 workers, peasants and soldiers. the audience was impressed by the strong will and revolutionary spirit of the korean people in their struggle for national independence and liberation depicted in the opera.

the performance was given in the square of culture here. in the audience were vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee hsu ching-hsien, chou li-chin, feng kuo-chu and wu chan-kuei; leading members of the chinese people's liberation army stationed in shanghai chen shih-fa, chen teh-hsueh and hu kai-teh, as well as counsellor yu song jin of the korean embassy in peking who is accompanying the art troupe.

chong gwang sun, leader, kim hui jun, first deputy leader, and jom sung jun and choe sang kun, deputy leaders, of the art troupe, also attended.

the korean artists' excellent three-hour performance was warmly acclaimed as a vivid lesson in class education. while the opera was being presented, the audience was all ears and eyes and showed empathy for the characters. some people said that the tragic experiences of the flower girl's family had been common to many in korea and china. the theme of the opera is never to forget the hatred against the national and class enemies and never to allow history to repeat itself. a worker attending the performance said that the people of both countries had forged a great friendship and militant unity with their blood and would always fight shoulder to shoulder and win victories together.

the performers of the "white haired girl" of the shanghai dance school, who visited the mansudae art troupe during a visit to korea last year, regarded the occasion as another good opportunity to learn from the korean artists. they said that the high sense of political responsibility and serious attitude toward art of the korean artists were an example they should emulate so as to serve the people better.

there was a prolonged ovation at the end of the performance when hsu ching-hsien, chou li-chin, feng kuo-chu, wu chan-kuei and other leading members went on stage, congratulated the artists on their successful

performance with warm handshakes and presented them with a basket of flowers. during the interval, hsu ching-hsien and others met chong gwang sun and other leaders of the art troupe, leading performers and the orchestra conductor. the comrades-in-arms of the two countries had a cordial conversation.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Peking Football Team Visits Nghe An Province and Viet-Bac Autonomous Region

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jun. 1, 1973)

the peking football team recently visited nghe an province and the viet-bac autonomous region and was warmly welcomed by the local people.

the team, which arrived in nghe an province on may 24, has visited the native place of the vietnamese people's great leader president ho chi minh. it has also visited heroic vinh city, ben thuy ferry and the "nghe an victory" exhibition. on the afternoon of may 27, it played a friendly match with vietnamese miners and power workers' team. leading members of the nghe an provincial administrative committee and over 20,000 spectators turned up to watch the colourful match. the chinese players were honoured at a dinner given by the nghe an provincial administrative committee.

the team arrived in the viet-bac autonomous region, on may 29, where the members were received by colonel general chu van tan, member of the viet nam workers' party central committee, secretary of the viet-bac autonomous region party committee and political commissar of the viet-bac military command and major general bang giang, chairman of the administrative committee of the viet-bac autonomous region and commander of the military command. they had very cordial and friendly conversations with the members of the peking football team.

the administrative committees of the viet-bac autonomous region and bac thai province gave a banquet in honour of the chinese players on may 30. the next day the visitors played a friendly game with the viet-bac military command football team. both teams were in fine form, and their excellent play won warm applause from the 30,000 spectators. the peking football team also visited the revolutionary museum of the viet-bac autonomous region and witnessed the rebuilding of the thai nguyen iron and steel complex.

the chinese players returned to hanoi on juno 1, when they were received by major general vuong thua vu, deputy-chief of the general staff of the viet nam people's army. the same evening, tran duy hung, chairman of the hanoi administrative committee gave a banquet in their honour. nguyen van tran, member of the secretariat of the viet nam workers' party central committee and secretary of the hanoi city committee, and others attended the banquet. chinese ambassador to viet nam wang yu-ping was also present.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Ho Ying Meets and Fetes Palestinian Painters

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying this evening met and feted ismail abdel qader shammout, well-known palestinian painter, head of the culture and art division of the information and national guidance department of the palestine liberation organization and secretary-general of the arab graphic artists association, and his wife tamam shammout, palestinian painter. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present were munier ibrahim hmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, and his wife.

also present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned including ting hsueh-sung and tsao ke-chiang.

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

Ho Ying, Pei Shih-chang, Ting Hsueh-sung Extend Condolences on Death of Mohamed Aly Osman at ARY Embassy in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1, 1973)

ho ying, vice-foreign minister, pei shih-chang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, called at the embassy of the arab republic of yemen in peking this afternoon to extend condolences on the death of mohamed aly osman, member of the republican council who was recently assassinated.

ho ying, pei shih-chang and ting hsueh-sung expressed their deep grief for the death of mohamed aly osman to a.r.y. ambassador to china abdo othman mohamed and asked the ambassador to convey the cordial sympathy of the chinese government to the family of the departed.

present on the occasion were chou chueh, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND PERU

Liu Ai-feng Meets and Fetes Peruvian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1, 1973)

liu ai-feng, a leading member of the scientific and educational group under the state council, this evening met and feted juan de dios guevara, president of the grand national university of san marcos of lima and chairman of the national council of peruvian universities, and his party. he had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion were leading members of peking university and departments concerned, including wang lien-lung, hu sha, huang hsin-pai, chen teh-ho, hsueh yu-shan, chang lung-hsiang, hu shou-hsin and ni meng-hsiung.

also present were peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez and embassy officials.

Peruvian University President Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1973)

juan de dios guevara, president of the grand national university of san marcos of lima and chairman of the national council of peruvian universities, and his party wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this afternoon.

seeing them off at the airport were huang hsin-pai, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of peking university, hu shou-hsin, a leading member of the liaison office of the scientific and educational group under the state council, and leading members of departments concerned of peking university chang lung-hsiang and ni meng-hsiung. peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez and his wife were present.

while in peking, the peruvian friends had discussions with leading members of the scientific and educational group under the state council and peking university on educational exchanges between the two countries. they also visited educational and scientific research institutes and agricultural and industrial units and toured places of historical interest.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Protocol of Sino-Romanian Commission on Scientific, Technical Cooperation Signed

(NCNA-English Bucharest, May 31, 1973)

a protocol of the 15th session of the sino-romanian joint commission on scientific and technical cooperation was signed here today.

sun hsiao-feng, head of the chinese group of the commission and vice-minister of feul and chemical industry, and gheorghe pacoste, head of the romanian group of the commission and vice-minister of mining, petroleum and geology, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

radu constantinescu, vice-chairman of the romanian commission for economic and technical collaboration and cooperation, attended the signing ceremony.

lu chi-hsin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, was also present on the occasion.

Romanian Vice Chairman of Council of Minister Radulescu Receives Chinese Scientific, Technical Cooperation Delegation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jun. 1, 1973)

the members of the chinese scientific and technical cooperation delegation now visiting romania were today received by gheorghe radulescu, member of the executive committee and the permanent presidium of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-chairman of the council of ministers.

the visitors are led by sun hsiao-feng, head of the chinese group of the sino-romanian commission on scientific and technical cooperation and vice-minister of fuel and chemical industry. gheorghe radulescu had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

radu constantinescu, vice-chairman of the romanian commission for economic and technical collaboration and cooperation, and gheorghe pacoste, head of the romanian group of the romanian-chinese commission on scientific and technical cooperaton and vice-minister of mining, petroleum and geology, attended the reception.

lu chi-hsin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Premier Chou En-lai and Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meet Swedish Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1, 1973)

premier chou en-lai and foreign minister chi peng-fei met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with foreign minister krister wickman of the kingdom of swaden and his party.

present at the meeting were sverker astrom, secretary-general of the foreign ministry, rolf ekeus, chief of a division of the foreign ministry and secretary to the foreign minister, jan lundvik, division chief under the political department of the foreign ministry, and lennart watz, division chief under the commercial department of the foreign ministry.

swedish ambassador to china arne bjornberg and counsellor sven hirdman of the swedish embassy were present.

also present were peng hua, wang pen-tso, ling ching, chu chuan-hsien, li pao-cheng, hsu erh-wei, tu pao-chan, chang chen-to, hu feng-hsien and wang wei-yang of the chinese foreign ministry.

Sino-Swedish Civil Air Transportation Agreement Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1, 1973)

an agreement on civil air transportation between the governments of the people's republic of china and the kingdom of sweden was signed here this afternoon.

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and swedish foreign minister krister wickman signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

attending the signing ceremony on the swedish side were the members of minister krister wickman's party sverker astrom, rolf ekeus, jan lundvik and lennart watz, swedish ambassador to china arne bjornberg, and counsellor sven hirdman of the swedish embassy in peking.

present on the chinese side were ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and leading members of departments concerned, including peng hua, wang pen-tso, ling ching, chu chuan-hsien, han hsing-hua, liu ming and li pao-cheng.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Peruvian Foreign Minister Reiterates Sea Rights Over 200 Mile Waters

(NCNA-English Lima, May 31, 1973)

peruvian foreign minister miguel angel de la flor valle today reaffirmed peru's firm stand in defence of her sea rights over 200 nautical miles.

"our country," he said, "maintains a very firm and clearcut position in defending the idea of 200 miles which consists of three fundamental aspects: sovereignty over the adjacent sea, a jurisdiction extended to the limit of 200 miles and the protection, exploration and exploitation of the natural resources on the sea-bed, in the waters and in the sub-soil thereof."

the foreign minister made these remarks when he received the visiting chinese journalists group. he had a cordial and friendly talk with the reporters. chinese ambassador chiao jo-yu was also present.

he recalled that for the past 25 years peru has confronted a superpower which recognizes only 12 miles of territorial waters and penetrates the waters under peru's jurisdiction for illegal fishing without permission and registration.

he expressed acknowledgement for china's support of peru's position in defence of her sea rights over 200 miles and pointed out: "our relations with the government of the people's republic of china are very cordial and friendly."

acquainting the chinese journalists with the progress made by the andean pact group in its four years of existence, the foreign minister pointed out: the measures taken by the group have been to prevent industrialized countries from oppressing its members and keeping them in the state of dependence.

the foreign minister noted that the peruvian revolution has two fundamental pillars -- nationalism and independence. until october 3rd, 1968, he added, peru was dependent on others politically, economically and socially. since then, with a view to breaking this state of dependence, a series of reforms have been carried out in various sectors which included the expropriation of the la brea-parinas oil concession.

CHINA AND US

Yeh Chien-ying, Wang Chen Meet American Reporter

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1973)

yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade wang chen, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with harrison forman, american free lance reporter and author of the book "report from red china".

harrison forman visited yenan, the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region and eighth route army units in 1944. with friendly feelings for the chinese people, he has come to china again today after 30 years. yeh chien-ying and wang chen thanked him for his precious friendship for the chinese people. forman said that as an old friend

of the chinese people, he was very happy to see the great changes in all spheres of china. he expressed his wish to make contributions to the promotion of friendship between the american and chinese people.

present on the occasion were peng hua, director of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry, li pao-chiu, hsiao hsin-wen, hu chuan-chung and kuo ching-shu.

CHINA AND WHO

Chang Wei-hsun Appointed Assistant Director-General of World Health Organization

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jun. 1, 1973)

chang wei-hsun, professor of paediatrics of the people's republic of china, was appointed assistant director-general of the world health organization.

the appointment which came into effect as from june 1, 1973, was announced by m.g. candau, director-general of the world health organization.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Ambassador to Zambia Gives Dinner for Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Jun. 1, 1973)

chinese ambassador to zambia li chiang-fen gave a dinner here yesterday evening for kuo lu, chinese vice-minister of communications, and the chinese government delegation led by him.

the delegation came here to attend the ceremonies on handing over two chinese-aid projects to the zambian government.

present at the dinner were tembo, minister of state of the ministry of trade and industry, and his wife; c.m. mwananshiku, minister of state of the ministry of defence; h. thornicroft, minister of state of the ministry of education and culture; s. sikombe, minister of state

of the ministry of labour and social services; s. soko, minister of state of the ministry of national guidance and development; and other senior government officials.

diplomatic envoys of various countries here were present.

present also were representatives of chinese technical and engineering personnel working in zambia.

a very cordial and friendly atmosphere prevailed at dinner. guests and hosts toasted frequently to the militant friendship between the chinese and zambian peoples.

on may 30, zambian minister of power, transport and works f.m. mulikita received and had a cordial and friendly talk with kuo lu and members of the delegation.

chinese ambassador li chiang-fen was present on the occasion.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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REGIMENTATION OF CHILDREN

Neighborhood Cultural Activity Posts for Teen-agers and Children Set Up in Large Numbers in Sian Municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 1, 1973)

(NCNA Sian, May 31, 1973) All social aspects in Sian municipality actively show concern for the out-of-school education for teen-agers and children. When school is over every day or closed on holidays, many streets, courtyards and corridors in housing compounds in the municipality appear to be more enlivened than they use to be. The teen-agers and children come to the neighborhood cultural activity posts, some doing class exercises and reviewing their lessons, others reading books, listening to stories and playing games, and still others, led by out-of-school tutors, doing good deeds for the family dependents of martyrs and armymen and taking part in social labor beneficial to the public. These rich and colorful out-of-school activities enable the broad masses of teen-agers and children to grow up healthily, both physically and mentally.

At present, more than 500 neighborhood cultural activity posts have been set up in Sian municipality and are used as positions for conducting out-of-school education for teen-agers and young children. The contingent of out-of-school tutors has developed to include more than 1,000 people.

These neighborhood cultural activity posts have been set up under the leadership of the Party organizations at all levels in Sian municipality, with the assistance by various social circles, by relying on the masses and in the principle of self-reliance, hard work and plain living.

A resident who is an old lady spared a room on her own initiative and requested time and again that a cultural activity post be set up in her home. She always has boiled water ready and sweeps clean her courtyard, waiting for the children to come.

The site of the activity post in Chienhua West Alley under Miaohou Street Commune was formerly a refuse dumping place. The residents' committee aroused the masses to clear the site, bring earth to make bricks, put up the walls and building the house all with their own effort. Some cadres and workers also came to give help after their working hours. Some of them also brought timber to make ping-pong tables and book shelves. Some neighboring units also sent books and magazines, stationery, and sports requisites. As a result, the refuse was cleared away and the activity post set up very quickly. This neighborhood cultural activity post spent only 30 yuan or more in the past year after it was set up.

Many retired old cadres, old workers and neighborhood cadres and students' parents work as tutors for the neighborhood cultural activity posts. They actively cooperate with the schools and families in educating the teen-agers and children.

After taking the post of a tutor, a neighborhood cadre led the teen-agers and children to the low and damp cave at the foot of the city wall in which she lived before the liberation, and told them the miseries her family suffered in the old society, teaching them a living lesson of class education.

A retired railway worker, Liu Ts'ai-ch'uan was not in good physical condition. Yet he walked with a stick and came every day to the activity post to see how the children were doing their out-of-school study, and told them the sufferings of the past and the happiness in which they lived today. One of the students was imbued with some undesirable habits. Liu visited his family six times and had personal chats with him 14 times. Educated by him patiently in cooperation with the school and the family, this student later made tremendous progress and has now become a member of the Communist Youth League.

In the light of the characteristics of the teen-agers and children and where conditions permit, most of the more than 500 neighborhood cultural activity posts in the municipality have set up out-of-school study groups, scientific and technical groups, and small libraries. Some of them also hold picture exhibitions, give lantern slide shows and television viewing, organize small-scale sports matches, and carry out literary and art propaganda. Highly educational, these various out-of-school activities help the broad masses of teen-agers and children to cultivate communist moral qualities. The teen-agers and children who take part in the out-of-school activities in the four activity posts including that in Tungt'ung village under T'aihua Road Commune get organized and have long been insisting on carrying water and washing blankets for the surviving family dependents of martyrs and armymen, cleaning the place and the sewers.

After hearing the story "I Want To Read" written by Kao Yu-pao which the out-of-school tutor told him, Kao Hsin-min, a student of the Miaohou Street Primary School thought about the difficulties the children of the poor people in the old society had in going to school, and compared them with the happiness in which he lived today. He studied more diligently and made progress very quickly.

After studying Lei Feng's deeds, student Yang Pai-nü of Ch'ingnien Road Primary School saved every copper from her pocket money and gave it away in support of the reconstruction of the state. Under her leadership, many teen-agers and children have also cultivated the habit of hard work and plain living.

These new ideas and new styles of the broad masses of teen-agers and children blossom like beautiful flowers in every corner of the ancient city of Sian.

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Teen-agers and Children of Erhtaohotzu Ch'ü in Changchun Municipality Form Groups According to School Cadres To Hold Out-of-School Activities

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 1, 1973)

(NCNA Changchun, May 31, 1973) Out-of-school education for teen-agers and young children develops very quickly in Erhtaohotzu ch'ü in Changchun municipality. In this ch'ü, the factories, communes and neighborhood organizations generally have groups for supervising out-of-school education, and the workers, school teachers and students' parents get together and assume responsibility for studying a plan of conducting out-of-school education for teen-agers and children, solving the problem of the availability of sites for their activities and determining the content of these activities. All teen-agers and children of this ch'ü are divided into more than 4,400 out-of-school activity groups according to their school grades and their area of residence. The cultural hall, park, cinemas, gymnasium, commercial center and other units in this ch'ü also have opened reading rooms, activity corners, special film shows and special commodities counters for the teen-agers and children. After school or on holidays, the teen-agers and children may take part in various kinds of enlivening and brisk out-of-school activities.

There are in this ch'ü more than 3,700 tutors, the majority of whom being workers. Making use of their spare time, they actively and enthusiastically help the teen-agers and children in holding out-of-school group activities. The out-of-school tutors constantly maintain ties with the schools and the students' parents and, in the light of the plan of education inside and outside the school, tell the teen-agers and children histories of their families and the factories, stories of the growth of heroic personages, and organize them to learn from Lei Feng.

The out-of-school education leading group organized by the No. 13 residents' committee in Palipao commune often invites old workers and old poor peasants to make reports to the teen-agers and children on the past sufferings and the present happiness and, by the method of telling family history, factory history and neighborhood history, leads the teen-agers and children to carry out activities of "hearing grandpa's and grandma's accounts of the past and comparing their own childhood with that of their parents." Through these activities, the teen-agers and children understand why the laboring people suffered in the past and lead a happy life at present, so they receive class education, deepen their love for Chairman Mao and raise their consciousness of studying diligently for the revolutionary cause.

Some out-of-school tutors also lead the teen-agers and children to visit factories, where they take part in labor which they are capable of doing, listen to the worker uncles tell about their advanced deeds of laboring selflessly to build socialism, and learn from the outstanding character of the working class. In accordance with the different preferences of the teen-agers and children, they teach them to make puppets and lantern slides, organize them to learn acupuncture and crop growing, so that they can acquire scientific and cultural knowledge.

In this ch'ü, while effort is made to conduct out-of-school educational activities for teen-agers and children, attention is paid to observing the principle of hard work and plain living. The money needed by the out-of-school activity groups for buying newspapers, books, magazines, stationery and sports requisites are raised through self-reliance. The students of Hoshun Primary School make from rejects and used materials the tables, bats and nets which are needed in carrying out outside-school table-tennis activities. The out-of-school education leading group organized by the warehouse of the Kirin Provincial Military Region passes the PLA's honorable traditions to the teen-agers and children, not only teaching them to mend torn clothes, to sew on buttons, to carry bucket-loads of night-soil and to grow vegetable, but also directing them to make many kinds of toys, teaching aid, and models of scientific and technological projects from rejects and second-hand materials.

The CCP committee of Erhtaohotzu ch'ü constantly sums up and popularizes the advanced experience in this concern in order to go on improving the quality of out-of-school education. In the past two years, it has called four meetings to exchange experience in conducting out-of-school education, and has popularized throughout the ch'ü the experience of nine advanced models including Palipao commune, Changchun Municipal Asbestos Plant and Hoshun Primary School. Under the leadership of the ch'ü committee, more and more people are interested in conducting out-of-school education for teen-agers and children, and out-of-school education is carried out with increasingly better results.

Thanks to the good coordination between inside-school and out-of-school education, the broad masses of teen-agers and children in this ch'ü grow up healthily. More than 17,000 of them have joined the Red Guards and the Little Red Soldiers. With Lei Feng as their model, they vie with one another in doing good deeds, take an active part in activities of supporting the army and honoring the family dependents of martyrs and armymen, and actively serve as voluntary traffic regulators, forestry workers, public health propagandists and newspaper readers. The masses praise them, saying: "In the place where we live, new personages and new deeds emerge every day, and everywhere Little Red Soldiers can be seen learning from Lei Feng."

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JUVENILE LITERATURE

Flourishing Development of Creative Mass Literature and Art for Children in the Capital

- Large numbers of literary and art works for children that are healthy in substance and vigorous in form have become powerful weapons for carrying out education in communist ideology on the broad masses of youth and children

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 2, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Peking, June 1, 1973) There is a flourishing development in mass literary and art creation for children in the capital. Large numbers of literary and art works for children that are healthy in substance and vigorous in form have become powerful weapons for carrying out education in communist ideology on the broad masses of youths and children. Since the end of last year, ten of the ch'ü and hsien in Peking municipality alone have introduced more than 350 literary and art works for children created by kindergartens, primary schools and secondary schools themselves.

For example, the dances "We Love Labor Since Very Young" and "Red Young Fighters of the Grassland," the songs of "My Worker Uncle Gives Me A Crayon" and "Learning Spelling for the Revolution," and the quick-tempo recitative of "Tug-of-War" are warmly welcomed by the children and the broad mass of audience.

The authors of these literary and art works for children are overwhelmingly teachers. They have a strong love for the educational cause of the Party and are familiar with children, and particularly after tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution, there has been a ceaseless improvement in their awareness of class struggle and line struggle. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line for literature and art, they are filled with a sense of responsibility for training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and are actively carrying out literary and art creation for the children.

In slightly over half a year, the teachers of Peking Municipal No. 5 Kindergarten have created over ten literary and art works including the dance "We Love Labor Since Very Young," and organized a children propaganda team to give a performance so that they could cultivate at a tender age the high and noble communist ideological quality. In the light of the fact that some of the students who took part in sports competition were unable to understand correctly the purpose of competition and would invariably become arrogant in victory and despondent in defeat, teachers of Chaichiak'ou Primary School have created the quick-tempo recitative of "Tug-of-War" to educate the youths and children to temper themselves for the revolution, and the results of their performance are very good.

Many of the literary and art works for the children are short and to the point, lively and vigorous, and rich with the characteristics of youth and children, reflecting everywhere the spiritual aspect of good in study and everyday

improvement of the broad masses of youths and children nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought and warmly eulogizing the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The CCP Peking Municipal Committee attaches great importance to the creation and performance of literary and art works for children. Under the leadership of the municipal Party committee, Party committees of a number of ch'ü and streets have called literary and art creation meetings, organized the spare-time workers in literature and art for children to study Chairman Mao's "Talks At the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" and developed spare-time creative labor activities.

Various secondary and primary schools in Ch'ungwen ch'ü have universally set up creative writing groups and literary and art propaganda teams, with a special person in charge of work of literature and art creation at every level from the ch'ü to the street and the school. In the month of April last year, this ch'ü also specially organized two major performances of literary and art works for children.

Over ten primary schools belonging to Fusuiching Street in Hsich'eng ch'ü have also literary and art works of their own creation, and established literary and art propaganda teams. Tungch'eng ch'ü has also called a special experience exchange meeting on literary and art creation for children. Spare-time literature and art creation in the whole municipality has obtained the warm support and assistance of professional literary and art bodies, and some of the professional literary and art workers are also staying longer together with their spare-time opposite numbers to study and create literary and art works for children together.

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CHILD EDUCATION

Conscientiously Grasp the Work of Child Education Well

- Active training of revolutionary successors by the Party committee of Kengchen commune in Wut'ai hsien

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 2, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from T'aiyüan, June 1, 1973) The Party committee of Kengchen commune in Wut'ai hsien, Shansi Province, is conscientiously grasping the work of child education well, and the 29 production brigades in the whole commune formed on the basis of natural villages, are running nursery classes.

The Party committee of Kengchen commune attaches great importance to the work of child education, and regards it as an important measure that must be grasped for training revolutionary successors and emancipating women labor power. A leadership group for child education has been set up at both the commune and the production brigade levels, and on the basis of the principle of hard work and frugality, various production brigades are running nursery classes well.

Many of the production brigades have turned their offices into classrooms for nursery classes with children attending classes and playing games during the day and cadres and commune members studying and holding meetings at night. Quite a few production brigades have also made use of discarded and old materials for making blackboards, stools as well as swings and toys for the children. The commune has selected some educated young people returned to the countryside to be teachers for the young children. Some 16 production brigades, because of the smallness of their villages, are running nursery classes inside their schools, the primary school teachers acting concurrently as teachers for the young children.

In the nursery class, taking the training of revolutionary successors as the point of departure, the teachers teach the children to sing such revolutionary songs as "The East Is Red" and "The Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention," take part in various games and develop activities of emulation of Liu Wen and other heroic young sisters of the grassland. They teach the children to count, learn writing figures and using strokes, write characters, read pictures and draw. Some of the teachers of the nursery classes have also written ditties of the fine personalities and deeds appearing in the production brigade itself for the children to chant.

The content of teaching in the nursery classes is rich and colorful as well as lively and vigorous in form. An Ch'ing-lien, a woman commune member of Hopeu production brigade, has an only daughter barely six years old. In the past, she always carried her about in her arms in the house and carried her on her back when she went outside. Since the child was placed in the nursery class, she has learned to read words, sing songs and play games, and become more lively and lovable. An Ch'ing-lien is very happy, and her zeal for participation in collective productive labor has soared.

Under the diligent education of the teachers, the children of the nursery classes are growing up healthily. Chang Chien-yeh, a 6-year-old from the Houch'engwei production brigade used to be quite temperamental at home. After patient education in the nursery class, his progress was very rapid, and he voluntarily looked after his younger brother and sister in class. He was elected a young group leader by the children.

One day when Yang Chien-p'ing, a 6-year-old in the nursery class of Kengchen production brigade, found a fountain pen, he immediately handed it to the teacher so it might be returned to its owner, and was praised as a fine boy by the owner. In the past year, of the 588 children in the nursery classes in Kengchen commune, one-third have been able to recognize more than 100 characters, count from one to a hundred, do additions and subtractions up to the sum of 20, and also understand phonetic spelling of the Han language. Nearly two-thirds of them have been able to recognize more than 50 characters, and do additions and subtractions up to the sum of 10. The running of nursery classes has laid down a fine foundation for improving the teaching quality of primary schools in the future.

Since the running of nursery classes by every village in Kengchen commune, the labor attendance rate for women in the whole commune has risen from 780 to more than 1,200, comprising more than 90 percent of the total women labor force. Together with the male commune members, they are engaged in building and repairing water conservation works, levelling the land, and making outstanding achievements in the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" mass movement.

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TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Tientsin Municipality Calls 10th Congress of Trade Unions, Elects Members of 10th Committee of Its Trade Union Council

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 2, 1973)

(NCNA Tientsin, June 1, 1973) The 10th Congress of Trade Unions of Tientsin municipality was held from May 26 through 31. All delegates conscientiously studied the series of Chairman Mao's important directives on the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement and on trade union work, summed up the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines in trade union work in Tientsin, and elected the 10th Committee of the Tientsin Municipal Trade Union Council. The congress adopted a resolution: Call upon the working class in the municipality--under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line--to carry out penetratingly the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, to bring into better play the role of the working class as the main force, to unite with the broad working masses in the municipality, and to make fresh contributions to China's socialist revolution and construction.

Hsieh Hsüeh-kung (解学恭), First Secretary, Wu Tai (吴岱), Second Secretary, and Liu Cheng (刘政), Wang I (王一), Wang Man-t'ien (王曼恬), Hsü Ch'eng (许诚) and Fei Kuo-chu (费国柱), Secretaries, of the CCP Tientsin Municipal Committee, attended the congress and extended congratulations on the triumphant holding of the congress.

Of the 1,417 delegates to this congress, delegates of industrial workers accounted for 59 percent and women delegates 31 percent. Many of them were activists who had emerged during the great proletarian cultural revolution or the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style campaign. Among the delegates were model laborers, advanced producers, trade union cadres, engineers and technicians, cultural, educational and public health workers, workers of minority nationalities, and returned overseas Chinese. More than 100 representatives of retired old workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, armymen, and dependents of workers attended the congress on invitation. The congress was full of vigor and vitality and permeated with the atmosphere of unity and fighting spirit from beginning to end.

Comrade Hsieh Hsüeh-kung, First Secretary of the CCP Tientsin Municipal Committee, addressed the congress. On behalf of the CCP Tientsin Municipal Committee, Comrade Liu Cheng, Secretary of the CCP Tientsin Municipal Committee, made at the congress a report entitled, "Hold High the Banner of Unity and Victory of the 9th Party Congress, Strive To Consolidate the Dictatorship of the Proletariat," calling upon the broad masses of workers of the whole municipality to bear firmly in mind the Party's basic line throughout the period of socialism, to study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought conscientiously, to carry out the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement penetratingly and to go on raising their consciousness of class struggle and struggle between the two lines.

He also called upon the Party committees at all levels to strengthen their leadership concretely over trade union work, to exert themselves to run the trade unions as schools for the broad masses of workers for the study of communism, and to bring into full play their role as a strong pillar supporting the dictatorship of the proletariat. Trade union organizations at all levels, he said, must unite with the masses and fully exploit their enthusiasm for socialism, as provided in the Party's policy. He also urged the broad masses of workers to develop the honorable traditions of hard struggle, to prove themselves model executors of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and models in grasping revolution and promoting production, and to strive to accomplish the great historical mission of the working class!

Tientsin is an important industrial city of China. After the liberation, under the wise leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao, the broad masses of workers inherited and developed the honorable revolutionary traditions of the Chinese working class and actively plunged themselves into the socialist revolution and construction, initially building Tientsin from an old industrial city into an industrial city of a new type.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the working class of Tientsin municipality held high the great banner, "It is justified to rebel against reactionaries" and, together with the broad revolutionary masses of the whole municipality, penetratingly criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, recaptured from the capitalist-roaders the part of power they had usurped, defended Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and won great victories. After Chairman Mao issued the great call "The working class must exercise leadership over everything," the working class of Tientsin, following the example of the working class of the capital, sent its outstanding representatives into the various spheres of the superstructure to lead the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign, thereby bringing about a completely new outlook in culture, education, sciences, public health and various other undertakings in the whole municipality.

In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the broad masses of workers in the whole municipality again consciously organize thousands upon thousands of groups to carry out spare-time study of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. Many old workers overcame their difficulties of belonging a low cultural level, diligently studied Chairman Mao's philosophical works, mastered the revolutionary doctrine, penetratingly criticized the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in frenziedly changing the Party's basic line and policies for the entire historical period of socialism, subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. In the course of struggle, they have raised their political consciousness and their awareness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The working class of Tientsin municipality conscientiously implement Chairman Mao's great directive "Grasp revolution, promote production and other work, promote preparations against war," thereby developing the excellent situation of revolution and production throughout the municipality. In 1972, the value of total industrial output in the whole municipality was almost double that in 1965,

a year before the great cultural revolution, and the output of many kinds of industrial products doubled, achieving good quality and a greater variety.

Tempered in the three great revolutionary movements, more than 16,000 workers in Tientsin have had the honor of being admitted into the Chinese Communist Party, more than 40,000 young workers have joined the Chinese Communist Youth League, and more than 20,000 workers have been put in the leading posts at various levels. Reviewing the past and looking forward into the future, the delegates were filled with heroism and were determined to advance from one victory to another along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to make still greater contributions in the three great revolutionary movements.

When the congress was in session, the delegates, bearing in mind the realities of trade union work in Tientsin municipality, penetratingly criticized the crimes of the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in undermining trade union work and their related fallacies, summed up the historical experience of trade union work in Tientsin municipality. They understood deeply that: The struggle between the two classes and between the two lines has always existed in trade union work. Only by firmly adhering to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, taking the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism as the key link, tightly grasping class struggle and perseveringly upholding the dictatorship of the proletariat, will it be possible to turn the trade unions really into schools for the broad masses in studying communism and strong pillars in the dictatorship of the proletariat.

After discussion, the congress adopted a resolution entitled, "Under the Guidance of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line, Bring into Better Play the Role of the Working Class as the Main Force." It set forth the future tasks for the trade unions of Tientsin municipality:

--Under the Party's leadership, organize the masses of workers to study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and to carry out education in ideology and political line in close conjunction with the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, which is a matter of primary importance;

--Tightly grasp class struggle and line struggle, criticize the bourgeoisie and revisionism, and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat;

--Firmly implement the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism," perseveringly uphold the "Constitution of Anshan Iron and Steel Company," and continue to carry out penetratingly the mass movement of "In agriculture, learn from Tach'ing";

--Actively train cadres from among workers and supply them to the Party and the state;

--Arouse the masses to assist and supervise the cadres at all levels in carrying out the Party's line, directives and policies and adhering to the socialist orientation;

--Show concern for the workers' life, make a success of safety in production and labor insurance, and pay attention to giving the workers cultural and technical education;

--Perseveringly educate the broad masses of workers in the proletarian internationalism, help them establish the lofty ideal that "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletariat achieve its own final emancipation," so that they will contribute their strength toward the world revolution.

The congress pointed out emphatically: Consciously accepting the Party's centralized leadership is the basic guarantee for accomplishing the various tasks for trade unions. Trade union organizations at all levels must continue to strengthen their ideological and organizational development. Cadres of trade unions must take the lead in diligently studying the works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, perseveringly take part in collective productive labor, maintain close ties with the masses, fight against hardships, constantly make criticism and self-criticism, preserve the natural political color of the working class, serve the people wholeheartedly, and strive to accomplish the various fighting tasks put forth at the 9th Party Congress and the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party and building our country into a strong socialist power equipped with modern industries, modern agriculture, modern sciences and culture and modern national defense!

After full fermentation and consultation, the congress elected the 10th Committee of the Tientsin Municipal Trade Union Council in accordance with the five requirements formulated by Chairman Mao for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and in the principle of the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young. This committee comprises 119 members. Most of the committee members are workers who are not detached from production, and 30 percent of the committee members are women. As a result of the election by the 1st session of this committee, and with the approval by the CCP Tientsin Municipal Committee, the Tientsin Municipal Trade Union Council forms a 25-member standing committee, with Chang Fu-heng (张福恒) as chairman and Huang Shu-lung (黄树龙), Lin Ch'i-yu (林启予), Wang Man-ying (王满迎), Li Ch'ang-mao (李长茂), Lu Shan (卢珊), Yün Shu-yüan (f. 运淑媛), Li Shu-wen (f. 李淑文) and Yang Ch'un-lin (杨春林) as vice chairmen.

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HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEE

Party Committee of Yu Hsien, Hunan, Conscientiously Carries Out Democratic Centralism

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 2, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Changsha dated June 1, 1973) The leading members of the Party committee of Yu hsien, Hunan Province, conscientiously implement democratic centralism and go on strengthening the revolutionary unity of the "squad."

In doing various branches of work, the principal leading members of this hsien committee firmly uphold "the rule by the words of the masses" and oppose "the rule by the words of one man alone." The hsien committee secretary puts himself among the "squad members" of the Party committee and consciously acts as model in carrying out democratic centralism. When his correct opinion is not accepted by all others for the time being, he does not force it on them but perseveringly carries out ideological work meticulously. When his opinion is found to be at variance with objective realities, he humbly listens to the opinions of other committee members and bravely gives up his opinion. In the capacity of an ordinary member, he conscientiously carries out the decision made by the hsien Party through group discussion.

The hsien committee secretary held that the soil of this hsien was not suitable for growing wheat because wheat needed much fertilizer, involved a high cost but gave a low yield. He suggested devoting efforts to expanding the acreage planted to "rice--rice--rape," instead of developing the acreage planted to "rice--rice--wheat." He also cited the facts of Huangt'uling commune to convince other committee members. But most of the committee members disagreed to his view and suggestion.

The standing committee member who was responsible for agriculture said: "The state needs large quantities of wheat. Popularizing the three-crop system of 'rice--rice--wheat' is also an important way to seize high grain yield." He cited a great deal of first-hand information which he had obtained from personal investigation to show that it was not that the soil of this hsien was unsuitable for growing wheat but that experience was lacking in growing wheat and that it was possible to wrest a high yield of wheat so long as attention was paid to grasping the season, applying enough basic manure, digging ditches to drain superfluous water from the fields and strengthening field management. All felt what this standing committee member said was sensible. The hsien committee secretary respected the opinion of all other committee members and gave up his suggestion.

After full discussion, the hsien committee decided to expand the acreage planted to "rice--rice--rape" to 70,000 mow as against 53,000 mow in the preceding year and also to expand the acreage planted to "rice--rice--wheat" to 30,000 mow from 17,000 mow in the preceding year. After this decision was made, the hsien committee secretary took the lead in putting it into effect. He went to T'aoshui brigade in Laochunt'an commune where he had been working. He carried out

ideological work meticulously and had consultations with the commune members. Subsequently, the plan of crop growing was accomplished with excellent results.

The leading members of the hsien committee not only conscientiously grasp tightly the work for which they are held responsible, but also work together, fight in unity and advance in step. This year, the standing committee member in charge of industry suggested on his own initiative to the hsien committee transferring some cadres to reinforce the agricultural front under the premise of not weakening the leadership over the industrial front. The several standing committee members in charge of agriculture also took the initiative in considering the problems arising in industry. The hsien-operated nitrogenous fertilizer plant this year installed a new set of equipment. Coal supply once lacked behind. When going to grasp spring plowing and production in the communes which had coal resources, the leading members of the hsien committee aroused the communes and production brigades to arrange manpower rationally for exploring the small coal pits. In this way, the needs of the nitrogenous fertilizer plant for coal were satisfied and large quantities of nitrogenous fertilizer was produced in aid of agriculture production.

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BASIC LEVEL PARTY LEADERSHIP

Go Deep Into the Midst of Basic Levels To Join the Masses in Plunging Into the Criticize-Revisionism Battle

- Leading members of the Party committee of Ch'angchou Construction Administration strengthen leadership and sum up and popularize advanced experience, thus giving a boost to the step-by-step deepening and continuous development of the criticize-revisionism and rectification of style campaign in various units under the administration

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 1, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanking, May 31, 1973) The leading members of the Party committee of the Construction Administration of Ch'angchou, Kiangsu, have penetrated into the lower levels to sum up and popularize advanced experience. This gives a boost to the step-by-step deepening and continuous development of the criticize-revisionism and rectification of style campaign in various units under the Administration.

From practice, the Party committee of the Ch'angchou Construction Administration has come to understand that to strengthen leadership over the criticize-revisionism and rectification of style campaign, the Party committee cannot stand still without going beyond general calls and that the leading members of the Party committee must stand on the forefront of struggle and give the basic levels concrete help and guidance. In the light of this understanding, since last year, two-thirds of the eleven members of the Party committee of this Administration have constantly gone deep into the midst of construction teams and shifts and groups to join the masses in plunging into the criticize-revisionism battle. Basic level units are organized in time to exchange experience in the proper criticism of revisionism.

When placed at a fixed point with the No. 2 construction team, Party committee secretary Chu Yao-t'ang associated its reality with the serious study of Chairman Mao's relevant teachings together with the cadres of this team. Everyone was made to see further clearly the criticism of revisionism and the rectification of style as a lever for the handling of various tasks and that only by first getting a firm and proper grip on it can other work be marked by achievements. After study, the cadres of this construction team set right the relations between the "lever" and the "objective." In various fields of endeavor, they doggedly put in the first place such a matter of top importance as the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style, and led the masses to lay hold of the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i in the unfolding of penetrating revolutionary mass criticism. The broad worker masses have channelled socialist activism aroused in the criticism of revisionism into revolution as a spur to production. The pace of construction is raised considerably. The Construction Administration summed up and popularized in time this team's experience. This stimulated the deepening of the criticize-revisionism and rectification of style campaign in various units under the Administration.

In practice, the Party committee of this administration has come to understand that only by organizing cadres and the masses to assiduously tackle books of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works can the criticize-revisionism level be raised continuously. Therefore, it popularized in time the experience of the 402 whitewashing team which associated reading with the criticism of revisionism and applied reading as a prod to the criticism of revisionism. In criticizing idealist transcendentalism advocated by swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i, the cadres and workers of the 402 whitewashing team first studied Chairman Mao's "On Practice" to get acquainted with fundamental dialectical-materialistic viewpoints and lay hold of the Marxist ideological weapon. Then they made a penetrating criticism of the reactionary fallacies of swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i.

Through studying and making criticism in this way, everyone had a relatively clear understanding of the fundamental difference between the materialist theory of reflection and idealist transcendentalism and raised his ability to distinguish between true and sham Marxism. After the popularization of the experience of the 404 whitewashing team in the whole administration, various units whipped up an upsurge in serious reading and study. In the stipulated study time, the members of the Party committee of the Construction Administration, the head and deputy heads of various teams, and the secretary and deputy secretaries of the Party branches of various units doggedly concentrated on study. In one year, they successively studied the "Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution" and other works of Marx and Lenin and philosophical works by Chairman Mao.

At present, they are studying "Ludwig Feuerbach and the Conclusion of German Classic Philosophy." The broad worker masses have universally studied Chairman Mao's philosophical works. The workers of some units have also selectively studied relevant writings of Marx and Lenin. Through reading and study, everyone laid hold of the criticize-revisionism weapon and raised the ability to make penetrating criticism, with a grip on the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i.

In practice, the Party committee of the Ch'angchou Construction Administration has also come to realize that to lead well the criticize-revisionism and rectification of style campaign, we must have also a backbone force. Through the backbone force, the masses are united and led and guided toward the penetrating criticism of revisionism. Therefore, in the criticize-revisionism and rectification of style campaign, the Party committee makes a point of training backbone forces. A criticize-revisionism backbone force has now shaped up in this construction administration. Comrades of the force constantly join the shift and group leadership in studying how to tackle well such a lever as the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style in the unfolding of penetrating criticize-revisionism activities. Some people in shifts and groups seek the establishment of study groups and organize people capable of reading to enlighten comrades with a low cultural level on documents and to give the latter tutorship in study. These activities have given an impetus to the further deepening of the criticize-revisionism and rectification of style campaign, and their beneficial strength is brought into play.

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Exercise Concrete Leadership Over the Criticize-Revisionism and Rectification of Style Campaign

- The leading members of the Party organizations at various levels of the Chengtu Municipal Vegetables Company go deep into the midst of the lower levels

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 1, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Chengtu, May 31, 1973) The leading members of the Party organizations at various levels of the Chengtu Municipal Vegetables Company have gone deep into the midst of basic levels to strengthen leadership. This gives a boost to the continuous deepening of the criticize-revisionism and rectification of style campaign.

Early this year, the Party committee of this company summed up the experience in the unfolding of the criticize-revisionism and rectification of style campaign. It was realized that to seek the deepening of the campaign, the leading members must go deep into the midst of basic levels to strengthen in a practical way leadership over such a matter of top importance as the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style. Therefore, since early this year, except for one or two leading comrades remaining in the office in charge of various routine tasks, all the leading comrades of this company and also one-third of the cadres of the company office have been assigned to basic levels to help toward the proper criticism of revisionism and rectification of style. The No. 1 and No. 2 persons of the Party branches of various units under this company have also gone deep into the midst of the shifts and groups and sales departments to exercise concrete leadership over the criticize-revisionism and rectification of style campaign.

Deep in the midst of basic levels, the leading cadres at various levels of this company organize the broad masses of workers to study seriously Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must promote Marxism and not revisionism, seek unity and not disunity, be open and aboveboard and refrain from intriguing and conspiring." The crime of swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i of making a vain attempt to alter the Party's basic line and policy for the historical period of socialism, subvert the proletarian dictatorship, and restore capitalism is vigorously criticized.

The cadres placed at a fixed point with the Wanglung Street Vegetables Shop organized the old workers in the shop there with their full share of oppression and exploitation in the old society to recall the bitter past in light of the sweet present and to vigorously criticize the crime of swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i against the socialist system. The process of recalling the past and making comparisons by the old workers had further aroused everyone's hatred against swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. All the 58 workers of the whole shop laid hold of the essence of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers' revisionist line and plunged into the criticize-revisionism battle full of indignation.

To counter the large workload and the many changes that marked the business of the vegetables sales department, the leading cadres of this company have all along paid attention to helping basic levels to handle correctly the relations between the criticism of revisionism and the rectification of style, and vocational work and to doggedly take the criticism of revisionism and the rectification of style as a lever to push various tasks.

In this respect, they seriously summed up and popularized the experience of the T'ungchinch'iao Vegetables Sales Department. To insure proper efforts in the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style, in keeping with the operation pattern of the sales department, the workers of the vegetables sales department made rational arrangements and combined a firm grip on such a lever as the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style with the proper handling of vocational work. Through vigorously criticizing the reactionary fallacy "Heroes make history" advocated by swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i, the leading cadres of the sales department fostered the viewpoint about the masses as the makers of world history, seriously improved their style, and consulted with the masses on all matters. The workers also brought into full play their socialist activism, thus improving their operation and management work and fulfilled their sales plan every month.

Through summing up and popularizing the experience of the T'ungchinch'iao Vegetables Sales Department, the Party committee of the company gave a further boost to the criticize-revisionism and rectification of style campaign in the whole company. The revolutionary mass criticism in the shifts and groups of various units under the company was made an increasingly penetrating affair. Consciousness of class struggle and line struggle on the part of the broad worker masses was raised effectively. Various tasks were handled in a better and better way.

Ch'engtu Vegetables Company has a large number of old workers. The overwhelming majority of them had a comparatively low cultural level and find it relatively rough going in reading and study. To solve this problem, after going deep into the basic levels, the leading cadres at various levels of this company constantly gave workers tutorship and helped them study works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and lay hold of the criticize-revisionism weapon.

Nanta Street Sales Department of this company has 34 workers. Except for 12 young workers, the overwhelming majority had a relatively low cultural level. To counter the situation, the leading cadres of the Ch'engnan Vegetables Station took up the matter with the responsible persons of this sales department. The method of having the old lead the new and the new help the old was adopted. The old workers and young workers were organized to study and criticize revisionism together. Now, no matter what their cultural background, the workers of this sales department all energetically head for the battlefield to lay hold of the essence of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers' revisionist line and make penetrating criticism, politically, ideologically and theoretically. Their consciousness of line struggle is thus raised.

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REMOLDING OF INTELLECTUALS

South China Scientists and Technicians Tell How They Integrate with Workers, Peasants

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 3, 1973)

some scientists and technicians in the south china province of kwangtung recently described how they had benefited from integrating themselves with workers and peasants during the great proletarian cultural revolution. thousands of chinese scientific and technical workers are doing this to contribute to the development of socialist science and technology.

cheng nai-chung, an engineer at the kwangchow research institute of electrical appliances, made the following points: before the cultural revolution most of the members of our institute still had a bourgeois world outlook and were quite different from the workers and peasants in their thinking and feelings because they stayed in their offices all the time. much scientific and technical work was divorced from practice. we scientific and technical workers during the cultural revolution responded to chairman mao's call and have gone to factories and rural areas to integrate ourselves with workers and peasants. this has promoted scientific research.

over the past few years our research institute has completed over 20 scientific research items. these include a kind of paint that can be applied to metal without scaling off the rust, coating by electrophoresis, a high voltage silicon controlled rectifier, a solventless paint and its technology.

before the cultural revolution a technician in our institute attended a conference on anti-corrosion work in the chemical industry. workers at a chemical fertilizer plant took him to see how the equipment and pipes were corroded. they told him what hard work scaling off rust is. yet this had to be done to prevent corrosion in the plant. the technician was indifferent to their request for a kind of paint that could be applied without removing the rust.

this technician worked for a period in the kwangchow nitrogen fertilizer plant during the cultural revolution. he was once given the task of scaling off rust and his back ached within 15 minutes. besides, the rust dust almost choked him. in a whole day's work he did very little. then he really understood how hard this job was. an experienced worker again suggested how good it would be if a better paint was developed. the technician felt ashamed of his previous attitude to this problem. after returning to the institute he and some others formed a research group to investigate some factories and devise

the kind of paint needed. workers joined them in the two-year research project. members of the group said: "we had to knock the rust off our brain in order to devise the paint."

professor pu chih-lung, director of the entomology teaching research laboratory of the department of biology, started a study before the cultural revolution on how a species of chalcid wasps, the natural enemy of the lichee sting bug, could be used. but experiments were made on too small a scale to give significant results.

but he succeeded in 1970 when he undertook the project with some peasants in tungkuan county. this measure is now widely used in the province. he said: "we have to be willing to learn from the masses and rely on them in scientific research in order to speed up scientific experiments. in the 1970 experiment we raised large numbers of chalcid wasps in this county. many wasps died and some of the survivelvors lay only few eggs. experiments went on for three months with poor results. the time to let the wasps loose was just two months ahead. all of us were worried, but i could not find a way out. the peasants encouraged me to carry on and gave their best ideas to solve the problem. a brigade offered us 1,000 lichee trees for experimentation. we and members of the peasants' scientific group worked together day and night to ensure the success of the experiments. with the help of experienced peasants, we finally found the crux of the problem and were able to solve it together. we succeeded in propagating large numbers of the wasps and in spring we let them loose on a large experimental area of blossoming lichee trees. we wiped out the lichee sting bugs and the harvest was excellent.

ma nai-yao, a technician and deputy head of a shoal blasting team of the kwangtung provincial navigation channel bureau, said: "we cooperated with the workers fairly well in 1958 during the great leap forward. later we did less field work and had fewer contacts with the workers and peasants. i took part in the designing of a hydroelectric power station but it did not conform to the actual circumstances of the project. blasting was done several hundred times but the shoals were not removed.

during the cultural revolution i drew a lesson from this and was determined to do better efforts when i took part in another blasting operation. but i was not very firm in remoulding my thinking. i accepted the job of blasting a big shoal but wavered when somebody told me that even experts from other countries had been unable to cope with a shoal that big. i went to a work-site and told the workers about my misgivings. they encouraged me to try and my confidence grew. i went to live in the workers' dormitory and work with them. taking them as my teachers, i worked out a blasting plan in cooperation

with them. this under-water work is hard and dangerous, but this was a very good occasion to temper myself. i became close to the workers in the course of the project. together we figured out a work schedule for blasting to open this harbour. at last we cleared a big area at the mouth of the harbour at the end of last year, and saved twelve million yuan for the state.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Ranks of Minority Workers Grow Rapidly in Southwest China Autonomous Chou

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jun. 3, 1973)

the multi-national tehung tai-chingpo autonomous chou in southwest china's yunnan province now has its own industrial workers. the 51 industrial enterprises in the area, including coal mines, chemical fertilizer, cement and farm machinery plants, power stations and textile mills, were all built after liberation.

hundreds of workers of tai, chingpo, achang and penglung nationalities have become skilled workers and some are now factory and workshop leading cadres.

following the party's policy of equality among nationalities, the governments at various levels in the autonomous chou have paid special attention to training minority workers.

party organizations have led the workers in studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao to help raise their political consciousness. twentyfive per cent of the minority workers have joined the chinese communist party or the communist youth league.

evening schools and technical training classes have been set up to help raise the educational and technical level of the minority workers. some were sent to study in shanghai and other big cities. hsiang kuo-fan, a worker of tai nationality in the luhsi county farm machinery plant, who never saw a machine in the old days, became a skilled worker after receiving training in a big factory in kunming, the provincial capital.

workers of han nationality are eager to pass on their experience to their minority workmates and have been getting along very well with them.

chin lao-shan of tai nationality, a former worker, is now deputy director of a machine building plant. he has persisted in working at the bench, canvassing the opinions of the workers and helping solve problems on the spot. he remains a good friend of the rank-and-file workers and often calls at their houses.

ho mu-lan, a woman worker of chingpo nationality at the same plant, was born in a poor peasant family. she often tells her fellow workers about the suffering of the chingpo people before liberation and her earnest desire to make more machinery for the chingpo and other minority peoples. she made a technical innovation during the manufacture of small electric motors for farm use and was cited as an advanced worker.

many factories and mines have organized investigation groups made up of workers of various nationalities to tour cities, towns and rural areas and canvass the opinions of the users.

CULTURAL LIFE FOR WORKERS

Cultural Life in Shanghai Boiler Factory

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 3, 1973)

the shanghai boiler factory, which has more than 7,000 workers and staff, now has an amateur theatrical team in every workshop.

the items they put on include arias from the model revolutionary peking operas, "the red lantern" and "on the docks" and the model revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl".

the workers have also created and staged over 60 items that praise outstanding people in the factory. some of them were presented by the shanghai people's broadcasting station and television station. such cultural activities help revolutionize the thinking of the masses and promote revolution and production.

a nearly sixty-year-old worker learned to sing arias from model revolutionary peking operas by listening to the radio. he and 59 other old workers recently performed arias from "on the docks" before more than 10,000 workers in the shanghai cultural square theatre. he said: "we workers didn't have enough food or clothing before liberation, let alone going to see operas. under chairman mao's leadership, we've become the masters of the state. we want to sing of the happy life we have today."

creative writing and art has become a powerful weapon in the factory for uniting and educating the people and for criticizing the class enemy. during the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the factory organized the workers to learn the "internationale" and "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention", a song which reflects the revolutionary tradition of the chinese people's liberation army.

workers also wrote and rehearsed some items dealing on the excellent situation internationally and chairman mao's revolutionary line. among the items were "the internationale guides us to advance" and "long live the paris commune exclamation"

some leading members of the factory party committee and revolutionary committee also take part. chen feng-ling, a member of the factory party committee, is a mother of two, yet she finds time to take part in these activities in her spare time. the leading members often help the amateur artists carry stage properties and clean the stage.

some dances they presented describe how workers in the factory solve problems in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. the workers are determined to learn from outstanding people and make still greater contributions to the socialist revolution and construction.

the factory has run courses to train amateur singers, dancers, ballad singers, painters and writers.

YOUNG WORKERS

"Tens of Thousands of Young Thriving Pines"

- Notes from a trip south of Yangtze -

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1973)

the giant strides forward of china's socialism are calling tens of thousands of young men and women to ever-widening new battle fronts. like a host of thriving pine saplings, these young people are growing up well.

during a recent trip from nanking to soochow, just south of the broad yangtze, this correspondent chanced on a group of young miners, averaging 20 years old. some of them were newly-demobilised armymen, some fresh from school and the rest included a number of village girls.

as the conversation turned to the opening of coal fields south of the yangtze, these young people, at first shy of speaking, broke into lively chatter. with a clear sense of pride, they gave me a vivid description of how they were engaged in great battles for coal under the guidance of veteran miners, in response to chairman mao's great call to end southern china's age-old dependence on coal from the north.

when a group of young people at nanking's chinglungshan coal mine, led by experienced workers, arrived at chiachiatsun village to sink coal shafts, there was not a single house at the work site. they climbed up the desolate hill, hacked away brush, built their first stove of rocks and threw up the first workshop with reed mats, starting their new life as miners.

asked their names, a young man just back from the army said with a chuckle: "all of us here have the same family name, 'tou', (the chinese character meaning struggle -- editor)."

after three years of hard work, with the veterans setting the pace, these young miners have succeeded in building a new coal mine. more important, they have proved themselves as outstanding in carrying out chairman mao's great policy of self-reliance and hard struggle.

at another mine, the hsishan, on an island in taihu lake near soochow, a veteran worker took me along to have a look at the shaft. as we made our way through the maze of crisscrossing light rails, we saw a train of coal vans drawing up, driven by a girl in her early twenties. who would ever imagine that this young woman in wicker helmet and overalls, who operated the battery-powered engine with such confidence, had left her village for the first time in her life only three months before exclamation

"look, here in our mine these young people are the pillars of our cause exclamation" exclaimed the veteran miner with pride as he affectionately watched the coal vans pass.

at the shanghuang coalmine in changchow, the two thousand workers there average just 26 years of age.

the young people's courage at the coal fields left an indelible impression and i moved on to the celebrated handicraft art studios in soochow. another feature of the young generation stood out -- their serious and careful approach to their work.

young apprentices were poring over their embroidering, carving, polishing or painting by the side of veterans at the institute of embroidery, the jade carving studio and the workshop making sandalwood folding fans.

in one workshop, young women workers were learning to split a single thread into 24 individual strands and to embroider a goldfish with some 40 different colours and shades of thread.

in order to do a good job in making a portrait of the noted canadian doctor norman bethune, a young embroiderer attentively studied the special features of eyes of visitors from doctor bethune's part of the world so as to bring out the brilliance of his gaze.

the jade carving of a shepherdess, at another workshop, crystallised the wisdom and effort put into it by the young carver. his careful observations of the manner of many village girls and study of many photographs and drawings found consummation in the final design.

the day i arrived in the town of tingshu in yihsing county, people were beating drums and gongs. lorries laden with young people were streaming out of the compound of the township revolutionary committee. long streamers on the lorries struck the reigning note of the day: "we'll go wherever the country wants us to exclamation"

a group of youngsters who had just finished middle school were leaving to settle on farms or tea plantations in the county, to be re-educated by poor and lower-middle peasants and build up the area into a far more beautiful place.

leading members of the township communist party and revolutionary committees were among those seeing off the cheerful young people, promising to visit them in their new homes in a few days.

a ruddy-cheeked girl with bobbed hair was bending over the side of the lorry to take a thermos flask from her mother while saying: "don't worry about me, mom exclamation"

the mother laughed heartily: "oh, what a girl exclamation why ever should i worry exclamation"

on the contrary, people rejoice to entrust their children to the party as they join the vast ranks of the revolution.

that evening, we arrived at the yanghsien tea plantation in the hills south of the town. hardly had the plantation come into view, when our eyes caught sight of a big slogan splashed on its wall: "welcome to the new comrades-in-arms exclamation"

the 300 and more young people who arrived to settle there as new tea growers were greeted with loving care by the older generation and a warmth so characteristic of the great family of the revolution. then the youngsters went to their new homes, chatting away with veteran plantation workers and local commune members.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Peking Ceremony Warmly Welcomes Albanian Cycling Team and Weightlifting Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1973)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission held a ceremony at the capital indoor stadium here this evening to warmly welcome the albanian cycling team and weightlifting team. the ceremony was followed by a friendly contest between the chinese and albanian weightlifting teams.

attending the ceremony were li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission, and yu chan, vice-foreign minister. they met and had a cordial and friendly conversation before the ceremony with muharrem sinoimeri, leader, and skender lika, deputy leader, of the albanian cycling team and weightlifting team. albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife were present at the meeting.

the stadium was filled with a warm atmosphere of the militant unity and revolutionary friendship between the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms. over the rostrum were the huge portraits of the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha and the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung. the portraits were flanked by the national flags of the two countries.

the welcoming ceremony began at 7:40 p.m., with the chinese and albanian sportsmen marching hand in hand into the arena to the resonant music while the 13,000 spectators warmly clapped. then comrades li teh-sheng, wang meng and yu chan, and leaders of the albanian teams muharrem sinoimeri and skender lika, and ambassador and mme. robo dismounted the rostrum and shook hands with the sportsmen of the two countries in the arena. they had photographs taken together. at the same time the spectators clapped rhythmically.

albanian weight-lifters broke eleven national records in the friendly contest this evening.

fly weight niko deli had a two-lift total of 192.5 kilogrammes (snatch 82.5 kg., jerk 110 kg.) which beat the national record of 177.5 kg.

in the bantam weight class, faruk kalleshi jerked 121.5 kg. and xhemal qarri jerked 122 kg. to beat the national record of 121 kg. kalleshi also snatched 90 kg. to beat the national record of 88.5 kg. and totalled 210 kg. to beat the national record of 205 kg.

chinese bantam weight chen man-lin had a narrow miss when he tried 141.5 kg. in the clean-and-jerk, in an attempt to improve the chinese national record of 141 kg. he set earlier this year.

feather weight ymer pampuri snatched 96 kg. to beat the albanian national record of 95.5 kg.

middle weight m. rrapaj snatched 116 kg. (old record 115.5 kg.) and jerked 145.5 kg. (old record 145 kg.) his total of 260 kg. beat the old record of 257.5 kg.

middle heavy weight asim belinova improved all the three records in his class. he snatched 130.5 kg. and 132.5 kg. to beat the national record of 130 kg. he jerked 165.5 kg. and then 170 kg. to beat the national record of 165 kg. his two-lift total of 300 kg. improved the national record of 290 kg.

the exciting albanian and chinese performances drew warm applause from the spectators.

among leading members of chinese departments concerned present at the welcome ceremony were yao hsiao-cheng, chung shih-tung, wang to, wang ming-hsiu, chang hsi, tien hsueh-cheng and mou tso-yun.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Military Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 3, 1973)

the military delegation of the democratic people's republic of algeria led by colonel mohamed zerguini, commander of the third military region, wound up its visit to shanghai and left here for kwangchow by special plane today. the delegation was accompanied by chao chun-cheng, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence, and mahieddin abed, charge d'affaires ad interim of the algerian embassy in peking.

the distinguished algerian guests were seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese people's

liberation army stationed in shanghai liu wen-hsueh, chen shih-fa and chen teh-hsueh, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee chen ah-ta, and leading members of other local departments.

the algerian guests arrived here on june 1 and in the evening they were honoured at a banquet given by liu wen-hsueh, political commissar of the p.l.a. shanghai garrison. liu wen-hsueh and colonel mohamed zerguini toasted the consolidation and development of the militant friendship of the chinese and algerian people as well as the armies of the two countries.

during their stay in shanghai, the guests visited a naval unit, a shipyard and a building machinery plant where they were warmly welcomed. the guests also viewed sites of the city.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Swimming Coaches Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 3, 1973)

the delegation of australian swimming coaches led by william knapp wound up its friendly visit to china and left here by train yesterday on its way home. it was seen off at the railway station by leading members of the kwangtung provincial water sports federation, swimming coaches and swimmers.

the delegation arrived here from shanghai by air on june 1. it visited scenic spots and places of historical interest in kwangchow.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

English Table Tennis Team Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1973)

an english table tennis team arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china. leader of the team is charles wyles, chairman of the english table tennis association, and deputy leader is george yates, deputy chairman of the association.

the team was met at the airport by chen hsien, chairman, and hsu yin-sheng, a leading member, of the chinese table tennis association, and leading members of organizations concerned as well as chinese table tennis coaches and players.

m.j. richardson, second secretary of the british embassy in peking, was also present.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundi Delegation of Revolutionary Youth Organization Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1973)

chang hsiang-shan, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party, gave a dinner this evening in honour of the delegation of rwagasore revolutionary youth organization led by its first general secretary karenzo gaspard.

on hand were officials of the embassy of the republic of burundi in peking.

present were keng shih-chung, secretary of the peking municipal committee of the communist youth league of china, and leading members of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee ou tang-liang, wu hsueh-chien and chia hsueh-chien.

at the dinner, hosts and guests toasted the growing friendship between the people and youth of china and burundi and wished the people of the two countries still greater victories in their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

the delegation arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to china.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1973)

ou tang-liang, leading member of a section of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of the women's federation of the socialist party of chile led by senator maria elena carera, president of the federation.

chilean ambassador to china armando uribe a. and his wife were among the guests.

present on the occasion were han hsi-ya, fu yu-fang, lo shu-chen, hsu kuang and shen pei-jung.

the five-member delegation arrived in peking yesterday evening.

FOREIGN VISITORS

Ting Hsueh-sung Fetes Woman Writer Han Suyin and Her Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1973)

ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a dinner here this evening to welcome woman writer han suyin and mr. vincent ruthnaswamy, and mr. sidney glazier of u.s. film circles.

present were leading members of chinese departments, including peng hua, ma chia-chun and liu kuang-ya.

han suyin and her party arrived here on may 31 for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Vice Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Former French Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with former french prime minister jacques chaban-delmas.

present on the occasion were chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, wang tung, director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry, and chi tsung-hua, ma yu-chen, wang erh-ching and yang kuei-jung.

also present were french ambassador to china etienne manach, ernest-antoine seilliere de tarborde, member of the former french prime minister's party, and diplomatic officials of the french embassy in peking.

after the meeting, chiao kuan-hua gave a dinner for jacques chaban-delmas and madame chaban-delmas, his entourage and the journalists accompanying him on the china tour.

Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe Leaves France for Italy

(NCNA-English Paris, Jun. 3, 1973)

the shanghai acrobatic troupe left here for italy this morning.

during its three-week stay in france, the shanghai troupe gave 13 performances in paris and one in marseilles. the spectators totalled about 40,000.

the chinese acrobatic troupe won high praise from the spectators and public opinion. they stressed that the chinese troupe had brought them graceful chinese acrobatics and strengthened the friendship between the chinese and french peoples.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chou En-lai and Liao Cheng-chih Meet Japanese Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met here this evening hideji kawasaki, former diet member of the liberal democratic party of japan, his wife and the delegation he is leading. premier chou en-lai had a cordial and friendly conversation with hideji kawasaki and his wife.

members of the delegation who were present at the meeting were atsushi kawabe, mitsuzo sugawa, hiroshi shiga, susumu gomyo, tadashi morisaki and hachiemon kizo.

participating in the meeting were leading members of chinese departments concerned and staff members chang hsiang-shan, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, ching pu-chun, lin li-yun, wang hsiao-hsien, chin su-cheng, lin po, shan ta-chi and hu feng-hsien.

Japanese Delegation of Asia Agronomic Exchanges Association Leaves for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1973)

the japanese delegation of the asia agronomic exchanges association led by naotsugu nabeshima, president of the association, left here today by air to visit shanghai before going home via kwangchow.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned ma ling and chin su-cheng. on hand was also counsellor of the japanese embassy here yoshitoshi munakata.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian President Fetes New Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Jun. 2, 1973)

moktar ould daddah, president of the islamic republic of mauritania, and madame daddah gave a dinner in honour of wang peng, new chinese ambassador to mauritania, at the presidential residence here yesterday evening.

attending the dinner were mauritanian minister of external affairs and madame hamdi ould mouknass, secretary general of the ministry of external affairs ahmed ould ghamahallah.

counsellor of the chinese embassy lin ping-nan and his wife were present.

guests and hosts toasted to the continuous development of friendly relations of cooperation between tne two peoples at the dinner which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

on may 30, president daddah received ambassador wang peng at the presidential palace and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Film Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1973)

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk gave a film reception here this evening to celebrate the 36th anniversary of the victorious "pochonbo battle" which was fought under the leadership of the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung during the war of resistance against japan.

present at the reception were fu hao, chinese vice-foreign minister, hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, feng yung-shun, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, jen yun-chung, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party, li ke, vice-minister of ecoromic relations with foreign

countries, and leading members of other departments concerned tu yu-yun, wang ti-kang, lu kuei, hu peng-fei, tung cheng-hai, yin tso-chen, lin lin, lai ta-yuan, wang hsiao-yun, tien ping and shih lin-feng.

a korean colour feature film "among the villagers" was shown at the reception.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Warmly Welcome Vietnamese Comrades-in-Arms to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1973)

the peking "people's daily" today has an editorial entitled "a warm welcome to comrades-in-arms from our close neighbour viet nam". the editorial reads in full:

the party and government delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, and comrade pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and premier of the d.r.v.n. government, is arriving in our capital, peking, today on a friendly official visit to china at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china. the delegation is visiting china in the new circumstances, namely, after the vietnamese people have won the great victory in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the delegation is bringing with it the vietnamese people's glad tidings of victory and their fraternal sentiments for the chinese people. with boundless joy and elation, we chinese people warmly welcome the comrades-in-arms from their close neighbour, viet nam.

the vietnamese people are a heroic people, long tempered in revolutionary wars. they have waged protracted, courageous struggles for the independence of their fatherland and for national liberation. in the last decade and more, they put up a stubborn fight against the u.s. aggressors. fearing no hardship or sacrifice and relying on their own strength and fighting shoulder to shoulder with the lao and cambodian peoples, the vietnamese people finally won the great victory in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, thus writing a magnificent chapter in the history of national liberation struggles. by their fighting the vietnamese people have

set a brilliant example to all oppressed nations and people; their heroic deeds have won the admiration and praise of the people of the world. the chinese people take pride in having the vietnamese people as their staunch comrades-in-arms.

the paris agreement on viet nam signed this january affirms the basic national rights of the vietnamese people and creates conditions for the vietnamese people to solve their problems on their own. with the end of the war in viet nam, the revolution in viet nam has entered a new stage. the vietnamese people have worked untiringly in the past few months for the thorough implementation of the paris agreement. the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam have strictly observed and conscientiously implemented all the provisions of the paris agreement, and have waged repeated struggles against violations of the agreement by the saigon authorities and the u.s. government. at the same time, the people in north viet nam, led by the viet nam workers' party and the d.r.v.n. government, are overcoming all difficulties in healing the wounds of war and restoring and expanding the economy by carrying forward their wartime revolutionary heroism and in a fighting spirit; they are making great efforts to consolidate and build socialism. the struggles of the vietnamese people are still arduous. but it can be affirmed that no matter what obstacles and difficulties may crop up, they cannot prevent the vietnamese people from their triumphant advance on the road of revolution.

china and viet nam are linked by rivers and mountains and are as close to each other as lips to teeth. the chinese and vietnamese peoples are kith and kin sharing weal and woe. we are both comrades and brothers. we are of the same family. during the protracted revolutionary struggles, our two peoples have always supported and encouraged each other, and have forged a profound militant friendship. founded and cultivated personally by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung and the vietnamese people's great leader president ho chi minh, the great friendship between the parties, countries and peoples of china and viet nam is based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and has stood rigorous tests. no force on earth can break this friendship. we chinese people always look upon the vietnamese people's revolutionary struggles and their great victories as tremendous support to us. whether in the years of war in the past or in the new post-war period today the chinese people always remain a powerful backing for the vietnamese people. we will, as always, fulfil our proletarian internationalist duty without fail and firmly support the vietnamese people in their just struggle for the independence of the fatherland, for sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity till they achieve complete victory.

the friendly official visit to china of the d.r.v.n. party and government delegation led by comrades le duan and pham van dong is a great event in the history of the relations between the parties and countries of china and viet nam. we firmly believe that the current visit of the vietnamese party and government leaders will strengthen and enhance the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of our two parties, two countries and two peoples. we wish the d.r.v.n. party and government delegation every success on its friendly visit to china.

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Journalist Group Leaves Lima for Home

(NCNA-English Lima, Jun. 2, 1973)

the chinese journalist group headed by li yen-nien left lima for home after concluding its visit to peru.

it was seen off at the airport by responsible members of the departments concerned and friends of the journalist circles in peru.

during its stay in peru, the chinese journalist group was respectively received by peruvian premier edugardo mercado jarrin, minister of education alfredo carpio becerra, minister of power and mining jorge fernandez maldonado solari, minister of fishery javier vantalean vanini, minister of foreign affairs miguel angel de la flor, minister of transportation and communication raul meneses arata, and had cordial and friendly talks with them.

the chinese journalists also visited newspaper offices, factories, schools, museums as well as the centres of peruvian inca culture at cusco and other places.

in the evening of may 28, the chinese embassy in peru held a reception in honour of the chinese journalist group. it was attended by more than one hundred and thirty peruvian government officials and friends from the press and cultural circles.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Peking Reception Marks Anniversary of Provisional Revolutionary Government of Republic of South Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1973)

the china-viet nam friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a reception here this evening to warmly celebrate the fourth anniversary of the establishment of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam.

attending the reception were:

nguyen van quang, r.s.v.n. ambassador to china, nguyen tien, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, and diplomatic officials of the r.s.v.n. and the d.r.v.n. embassies, and

vu van can, d.r.v.n. acting minister of public health, ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade, and other vietnamese comrades in peking.

present at the reception were teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of organizations concerned, including shih lin, chai shu-fan, chang hsiang-shan, yen chun, wang lei, kan mai and lu wei-chao.

speaking at the reception, vice-president yang chi said: "the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, born in the flames of revolutionary struggle, is the genuine legal government which represents the interests of the south vietnamese people. under the leadership of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the p.r.g.r.s.v.n., the south vietnamese people, holding aloft president ho chi minh's glorious banner of 'firm resolve to fight and win', waged a protracted and indomitable struggle together with their flesh and blood compatriots in the north, and eventually compelled the u.s. government to sign the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam and won a great victory in the war against aggression."

"the victorious conclusion of the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation marks the entry into a new historical period of the vietnamese people's revolutionary cause," yang chi pointed out.

"the desire of the vietnamese people to reunify their fatherland will surely come true and their just cause will surely win". yang chi said that the chinese people "will firmly stand side by side with the fraternal south vietnamese people and the vietnamese people as a whole and give all-out support to the vietnamese people's just cause till complete victory."

ambassador nguyen van quang said that under the leadership of the s.v.n.n.f.l. and the p.r.g., the south vietnamese armymen and civilians had, together with the people of the whole country, won the great victory in the cause of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and forced u.s. imperialism to sign the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam". "this historic victory has ushered in a new period and opened up a favorable situation for the struggle of accomplishing the national democratic revolution in south viet nam. this is a tremendous victory for the vietnamese people as well as a victory for the people of the world," he added.

the ambassador said: "we resolutely demand that the other side strictly live up to all provisions of the agreement. we demand that they stop their nibbling operations against the liberated areas, guarantee all rights of freedom and democracy, release all the non-military personnel detained by the saigon regime and carry out the national concord policy, so as to restore genuine peace in south viet nam at an earlier possible date."

ambassador nguyen van quang said that viet nam and china are close neighbours linked by mountains and rivers. the profound feelings of "comrades and brothers" between the peoples of our two countries cultivated by president ho and chairman mao have stood the tests in protracted revolutionary struggles and will become ever more splendid as it continues to grow daily."

the reception was filled with a warm atmosphere of the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and viet nam.

RSVN Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1973)

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, gave a film reception here this afternoon to mark the fourth anniversary of the founding of the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government.

present at the reception were keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, peng shao-hui, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, ma wen-po, vice-minister of foreign affairs, li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned jen yun-chung, yang chi, shih shao-hua, chin chao, wang hsiao-yi and lu wei-chao.

nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the democratic republic of viet nam attended.

also present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

vietnamese documentaries "quang tri, a springtime's day" and "in the footsteps of the liaison agent" were shown at the reception.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

China's Badminton Association Gives Reception for Sri Lanka Badminton Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1973)

the badminton association of the people's republic of china gave a reception here this evening in warm welcome to the sri lanka badminton delegation which is in china on a friendly visit.

among the guests were srilal perera, chef-de-mission and chairman of the sri lanka badminton association, all members of the delegation, sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda and his wife, and counsellor of the embassy n.m.m.i. hussain and his wife.

present at the reception were li meng-hua, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission;

chi yu-hua, a leading member of the chinese badminton association; and leading members of other departments yeh cheng-chang, chen yu-niang, wang wen-chung and mou tso-yun, as well as chinese badminton coaches and players.

the reception was cordial and friendly. chi yu-hua and srilal perera made speeches. they noted that the exchange of visits between the sportsmen of the two friendly countries, china and sri lanka, is daily increasing as the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries have constantly developed. they expressed the belief that the current visit by the sri lanka badminton players would further enhance the friendship and mutual understanding between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

the sri lanka badminton delegation arrived here by air yesterday.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Foreign Minister Gives Return Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1973)

krister wickman, minister of foreign affairs of the kingdom of sweden, gave a return banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, minister of the first ministry of machine building li shui-ching, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china ma jen-hui and leading members of departments concerned teng kang, yu hui-yung, wang hsiao-yi, cheng to-pin, wang tung, peng hua, hsu han-ping, wang pen-tso, ling ching, chu chuan-hsien, han hsing-hua and liu ming, as well as commercial counsellor chi kuang-tsai of the chinese embassy in sweden.

in his toast at the banquet, minister wickman said: "the talks we have just had convince me even more that the friendship between our two countries has a very, very stable foundation." "what has been performed here has created social justice for a fourth of mankind and it is an event of historical importance for mankind," he added.

in a toast, minister chi peng-fei said that the extensive and friendly talks in the past few days showed

that both china and sweden have the desire to enhance the relations between the two countries. he said that minister wickman's current visit to china had made beneficial contributions to the consolidation and development of the friendship existing between the two countries.

present at the banquet were members of minister wickman's party, swedish ambassador to china arne bjornberg and mrs. bjornberg and diplomatic officials of the swedish embassy here.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Swedish Foreign Minister Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1973)

krister wickman, minister of foreign affairs of the kingdom of sweden, and his party left here for shanghai by special plane this morning. they are being accompanied on the tour by ling ching, deputy director of the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law of the chinese foreign ministry, and arne bjornberg, swedish ambassador to china.

the swedish guests were seen off by chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister, and leading members of departments concerned wang hsiao-yi, peng hua, cheng to-pin, wang pen-tso and chu chuan-hsien.

on hand were mrs. bjornberg and diplomatic officials of the swedish embassy here;

finnish ambassador to china veli helenius, norwegian ambassador to china per ravne, and danish ambassador to china j.a.w. paludan; and

van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

present was nguyen tien, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in china.

while in peking, the swedish guests visited tsinghua university, a may 7 cadre school, the summer palace and saw an exhibition of relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the distinguished guests toured the great wall and one of the ming tombs and attended a show of two modern revolutionary ballets.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Mexican President Stresses Extensive Exploitation of Patrimonial Sea

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Jun. 2, 1973)

mexican president luis echeverria yesterday stressed the need to extensively exploit the natural resources in mexico's patrimonial sea.

the president was presiding over navy day celebrations at the port of salina cruz. he told reporters that it was the desire of the countries with 200 nautical miles of patrimonial waters to exploit their natural resources extensively.

in a speech at a ceremony held at the port, secretary of the navy luis m. bravo carrera also made it clear that mexico would "exploit its maritime resources fully". "this," he added, "not only represents a new possibility of economic growth in the case of mexico, but also constitutes a historical obligation if we want to forge a nation as called for by the future." he disclosed that 500 vessels were being constructed to modernize mexico's fishing fleet.

prior to the ceremony, president echeverria inspected there a modern repairing system which was built by mexican technicians and workers and which is capable of repairing a large number of ships at the same time. he also inspected some maritime and port installations.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Journalists' Delegation Concludes Tour of Washington

(NCNA-English Washington, Jun. 1, 1973)

the chinese journalists' delegation today concluded its tour of washington and left for chicago, the second largest city in the united states.

during its 4-day stay here, the delegation visited the white house, the capitol and the lincoln and jefferson memorials. they also paid seperate visits to the national institutes of health, the u.s. agricultural research center as well as stores and schools. they were given a warm welcome by the people.

during this period, senator mike mansfield, democratic senate leader, gave a luncheon at the capitol in honor of the chinese delegation. hugh scott, republican senate leader, was also present. both senators spoke on the occasion, extending welcome to the chinese guests. in his reply, chu mu-chih, leader of the delegation, thanked the hosts for their hospitality.

a reception was also given by john richardson, assistant secretary of state for educational and cultural affairs, for the visiting chinese journalists at the state department. among the over 100 people present were high officials of the state department, walter washington, mayor of washington d.c., and leading members of the american society of newspaper editors.

the chinese journalists' delegation also attended a luncheon given by leonard marks, chairman of the meridian house international. mayor walter washington spoke on the occasion, expressing welcome to the chinese guests on their visit to the u.s. capital.

the chinese journalists' delegation gave a return dinner on the eve of their departure. among the guests were warren phillips, publisher and editorial director of the "wall street journal", william hill, associate editor of the "washington evening star" and "daily news", and charles bray, director of the public relations office of the u.s. state department. chu mu-chih spoke at the dinner, expressing thanks to the leaders of the american society of newspaper editors and american friends of all circles for their kind reception and hospitality. guests and hosts proposed toasts to further development of the friendly relations between the chinese and american peoples.

Chinese Gymnastics Team Ends Visit in Los Angeles

(NCNA-English Los Angeles, Jun. 2, 1973)

the chinese gymnastics team concluded its visit in los angeles and left here by air this afternoon for seattle, a port city in the northwest of the united states.

on the evening of may 31, the chinese gymnastics team gave a friendship performance together with the southern california team here. some of the 6,000 spectators waved small colour flags which read in chinese and english "long live the friendship between the american and chinese people". many overseas chinese were present.

john terraro, councilman of los angeles city, made a brief speech to express welcome to the chinese gymnastics team on behalf of the people of the city.

the friendship performance included: men's and women's free exercises and vaulting, men's parallel bars, horizontal bar, pommelled horse and rings, women's balance beam and uneven parallel bars, etc. chinese and american gymnasts gave a coordinated double-exhibition on pommelled horse which won warm applause of the spectators. when the chinese men and women gymnasts did their group exercise, the spectators rose to their feet and cheered enthusiastically.

at the end of the gymnastic performance, when the chinese gymnasts, after singing a chinese folk song and performing a chinese folk dance, sang two american folk songs, and the thrilled spectators joined them in singing.

when the chinese gymnasts were going to leave the stadium, many american friends and overseas chinese surrounded them and asked for autograph, and then waved again and again to see off the chinese gymnasts.

the chinese gymnastics team came here on the afternoon of may 28. during its stay here, the team visited a university and a factory and attended a high school gymnastic competition events. wherever the chinese gymnasts went, they were warmly welcomed by the american people. they also chatted cordially with american friends. the southern california gymnastic federation gave a dinner in honour of the chinese team on may 30.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Ambassador to Zambia Gives Dinner for Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Jun. 1, 1973)

chinese ambassador to zambia li chiang-fen gave a dinner here yesterday evening for kuo lu, chinese vice-minister of communications, and the chinese government delegation led by him.

the delegation came here to attend the ceremonies on handing over two chinese-aid projects to the zambian government.

present at the dinner were s. wina, minister of information, broadcasting and tourism; s. kalulu, minister of lands and natural resources; t. kankasa, minister of state of the ministry of foreign affairs, and his wife; bob litana, minister of state of the ministry of information, broadcasting and tourism, and his wife; h.y. mwale,

minister of state of the ministry of power, transport and works; tembo, minister of state of the ministry of trade and industry, and his wife; c.m. mwananshiku, minister of state of the ministry of defence; h. thornicroft, minister of state of the ministry of education and culture; s. sikombe, minister of state of the ministry of labour and social services; s. soko, minister of state of the ministry of national guidance and development; and other senior government officials.

diplomatic envoys of various countries here were present.

present also were representatives of chinese technical and engineering personnel working in zambia.

a very cordial and friendly atmosphere prevailed at dinner. guests and hosts toasted frequently to the militant friendship between the chinese and zambian peoples.

on may 30, zambian minister of power, transport and works f.m. mulikita received and had a cordial and friendly talk with kuo lu and members of the delegation.

chinese ambassador li chiang-fen was present on the occasion.

Chinese Government Delegation Feted in Kitwe, Zambia

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Jun. 3, 1973)

a.k. shapi, zambian minister of copperbelt province, gave a dinner in honour of the visiting chinese government delegation led by kuo lu, vice-minister of communications, in kitwe yesterday.

present at the dinner were j. mutale, minister of state of the ministry of copperbelt province; t. kankasa, minister of state of the ministry of foreign affairs; h.y. mwale, minister of state of the ministry of power, transport and works; b. litana, minister of state of the ministry of information, broadcasting and tourism; and others.

economic counsellor of the chinese embassy in zambia chiang ping was also present.

shapi and kuo lu spoke at the dinner.

shapi thanked china for her genuine assistance. he said: "the tanzania-zambia railway route under construction is very vital to us not only because of economic reasons but also for political reasons".

the zambian people, he said, knew that the chinese people were with them and that those who claimed to be behind them had never been with them.

in his speech kuo lu expressed high appreciation of the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist spirit of the zambian people. he said, "under the leadership of president kaunda, the zambian people, defying brutal suppression and fearing no threat, have fought resolutely against the provocations of the rhodesian white racial regime. this dealt a heavy blow to the regime and strongly supported the people of southern africa in their struggle for national independence and liberation."

"china and zambia are both developing countries," he said, "we have always sympathized with and supported each other and established a profound and militant friendship in struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for construction of our nations."

the chinese government delegation visited the division of refinery of the nchanga consolidated copper mines limited and the open-pit in the company of mutale and other high-ranking government officials of zambia.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

June 15, 1973 No. 5395

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* NATIONAL *
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COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

Shantung, Inner Mongolia, Chekiang, Fukien and Kwangsi Hold Communist Youth League Congresses and Elect New Leading League Organs at Provincial or Regional Level

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao June 3, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch, June 2) The provinces and autonomous regions of Shantung, Inner Mongolia, Chekiang, Fukien and Kwangsi held Communist Youth League congresses in the period between May 4 and May 31, and the 5th provincial and regional committees of the Communist Youth League of China were elected for these five provinces and autonomous regions.

The congresses studied seriously Chairman Mao's series of important directives on the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work and youth work, developed an in-depth revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation against swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, summed up and exchanged experiences in CYL work and discussed current and future tasks. The congresses were conducted in a vigorous manner reflecting fully the spiritual feature of the broad masses of young people battling in unity after having been through tempering in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Those who attended the respective congresses included Yang Te-chih, 1st Secretary of the CCP Shantung Provincial Committee, Yu T'ai-chung, 1st Secretary of the CCP Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional Committee, T'an Ch'i-lung, 1st Secretary of the CCP Chekiang Provincial Committee, Han Hsien-ch'u, 1st Secretary of the CCP Fukien Provincial Committee and Wei Kuo-ch'ing, 1st Secretary of the CCP Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Regional Committee.

They extended hearty greetings to the delegates attending the congresses, and encouraged the broad masses of League members and other young people to study conscientiously works of Marx and Lenin as well as writings of Chairman Mao, study the basic line of the Party for the historical period of socialism, take an active part in the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, continue to raise their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism, and firmly take the road of integrating with the workers

and peasants, so as to temper themselves into successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

During the congresses, the delegates discussed freely the excellent situation in the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work and youth work. They said: Among the people, between the people and the army and between the army and the government in various provinces and autonomous regions, all are in high spirits and united in criticizing revisionism, and an excellent situation has appeared in the flourishing development of revolution and construction. The broad masses of educated young people, in active response to the call of Chairman Mao, are resolutely taking the road of integrating with the workers and peasants and going to the mountains and rural areas to refute by practical action the slanders made by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type against the sending of educated young people to the countryside.

By means of study and criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, the delegates raised their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and indicated that they would surely grasp more firmly and properly the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work and implement conscientiously the various proletarian policies of Chairman Mao and unite to struggle for even greater victories.

The congresses of the five provinces and autonomous regions severally called upon League organizations at all levels to guide the League members and young people in assiduously studying works of Marx and Lenin as well as Chairman Mao's writings, and firmly grasping this task of prime importance, carry out the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work well. They called on League members and other young people, in response to Chairman Mao's call, to take firmly the road of integrating with the workers and peasants, implement the general line for building socialism, and play an active part in learning from Tach'ing in industry and from Tachai in agriculture.

Regarding the educated young people sent to the countryside in particular, they would show concern for them and cherish them, and carry out re-education work on them well so that they would passionately love the countryside, take root in the countryside, and bring their part into play in making contributions toward the building of a new socialist countryside. Under the leadership of the Party, CYL organizations at all levels should strengthen the building of the League, and vigorously conduct all the work suitable to the young people.

Before and after the sessions, the congresses of the five provinces and autonomous regions carried out educational and meaningful activities for the delegates. The delegates of Shantung province visited the Tomb of Revolutionary Martyrs in Tsinan, and attended the Shantung provincial industrial fair and agricultural fair. The delegates of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region went to the Tomb of Revolutionary Martyrs in Tach'ingshan, and attended a military display given by a certain unit of the PLA. The delegates of Chekiang province visited an exhibit of the deeds of Lei Feng and the memorabilia center of martyr Ts'ai Yung-hsiang.

The delegates of Fukien province visited the scene of Kut'ien Conference and a photographic exhibition of its relics, studied the minutes of the conference, paid their respects at the tomb of Lin Hsiang-ch'ien, a "February 7" martyr, visited Yangli production brigade, an advanced unit in learning from Tachai in agriculture, to learn the experience of the poor and lower-middle peasants in struggling against nature and the elements to score high yields, and also held a party with more than 10,000 young people.

Delegates of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region visited Yuchiang River, where Chairman Mao used to swim in winter when he presided over the Nanning Conference in 1958 and received representatives of various nationalities and listened to reports from model worker, peasant and soldier heroes.

By means of these activities, the delegates received a profound class education, line education and education in revolutionary tradition.

Through full consultation and discussion and in line with the five requirements set by Chairman Mao for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, the delegates elected leading bodies for the five provinces and regions which were later approved by the provincial and regional Party committees.

The CYL Shantung Provincial Committee:

Secretaries:	Hsü Chien-ch'un (f)	(徐建春)
	Li Chü-hsing	(李駒馨)
Deputy Secretaries:	Wang P'ei-kuang	(王培广)
	Sun Chen-fa	(孙振法)
	Chao Yü-lan (f)	(赵玉兰)
	Wang Yü-hua (f)	(王玉华)
	Chan P'ing	(战平)

The CYL Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional Committee:

Secretaries:	Hsüeh Chin-lien (f)	(薛金莲)
	So-pu-te-ta-lai (f)	(苏布德达来) Mongolian nationality
	Pa-ta-la-hu	(巴达拉呼) Mongolian nationality
Deputy Secretaries:	Yang Teng-liang	(杨登亮)
	Chang Hsiao-fang (f)	(张晓芳)
	A-ti-ya	(阿迪亚) Mongolian nationality

The CYL Chekiang Provincial Committee:

Secretaries:	Wu P'ei-sheng	(吴培生)
	Chang Chin-kuang	(张金广)
	Lin Chao-ti (f)	(林招娣)
	Yang Chü-fang (f)	(杨菊芳)
Deputy Secretaries:	Li Hui-liang	(李惠良)
	T'eng Chu	(滕铸)
	Wang Tse-hsin	(王则信)
	Liu Ying	(刘英)

The CYL Fukien Provincial Committee:

Secretaries:	Chiang Ch'eng-fang	(江城防)
	Hsiung Tung-hsiu	(熊冬秀)
Deputy Secretaries:	Ch'en Wei (f)	(陈巍)
	Ch'en Sheng-yüan	(陈声远)
	Hsieh Hai-i	(谢海沂)
	Weng Chin-ch'üan	(翁金铨)
	Wang Ch'iang	(王强)

The CYL Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Regional Committee:

Secretaries:	Liang Chi-ch'üan	(梁吉泉) Chuang nationality
	Yen Ching-t'ang	(颜景堂)
Deputy Secretaries:	Liu Mei-jung (f)	(刘美荣) Chuang nationality
	T'ang I-hao	(唐以豪)
	Chou Wei-hung (f)	(周卫红)
	Mo Chia-yü	(莫家裕) Chuang nationality
	Liang Mei-fen (f)	(梁梅芬) Chuang nationality
	Lu Huang-chi	(卢黄基) Chuang nationality

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HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEE

Party Committee of Hsienyu Hsien, Fukien, Perseveringly "Rules by the Words of the Masses"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao June 4, 1973)

(NCNA Foochow, June 1, 1973) The Party committee of Hsienyu hsien, Fukien province, conscientiously carries out democratic centralism, perseveringly adheres to the "rule by the words of the masses" and refrains from the "rule by the words of only one man," thereby better cementing the revolutionary unity among its leading members.

In doing leadership work, the No. 1 and No. 2 men of the hsien committee humbly seek opinion from the committee members. The hsien committee, they say, must strengthen its leadership and must not rule by the words of the secretary alone, and only by pooling the correct opinions can the secretary exercise correct leadership. For this reason, whenever it examines the work of a department, the hsien committee allows the standing committee member in charge of this department to express his views fully before holding group discussion. When dissenting opinions occur, it patiently listens to them. When they find that their opinion is incorrect, the No. 1 and No. 2 men will courageously adopt the correct opinion held by other comrades and firmly carry out the consequent resolution adopted by the Party committee. This further brings into play the enthusiasm of every committee member and raises the leadership level of the hsien committee.

The Party committee of Hsienyu hsien perseveringly acts in accordance with the materialist theory of reflection and refrains from idealist transcendentalism. It puts the pooling of correct opinions on the basis of investigations and study. When the hsien committee is divided in opinion or cannot make a decision for the time being, it goes deeply into realities to make investigation and study before drawing a decision.

When the hsien committee was studying the plan of water conservancy projects, the responsible comrades of a few communes in the mountain areas held that water conservancy projects on a rather big scale had seldom been built in the mountain area, so they asked for more outlays for building reservoirs so as to quickly improve the conditions of irrigation in the mountain area. Whereas the hsien's water conservancy department held that the mountains were high and had steep slopes in these areas and manpower was lacking, that there were difficulties in building reservoirs and principal efforts should be devoted to building small ponds on the mountains. Which of these opinions was correct? The secretary and the deputy secretary of the hsien committee went with some competent personnel to the communes in the mountain areas to make surveys on the spot. They were of the opinion that it was correct to devote principal efforts to building small ponds in these mountain areas, but it was also possible to build in some localities reservoirs which would bring benefits to a greater area. Thus, proceeding from reality, they studied and put into effect every project of water conservancy in one commune after another. The hsien-wide construction of water conservancy projects was set in motion.

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CLASSICAL PHILOSOPHY

Philosophy Department of Liaoning University Calls a Discussion Meeting on Laotzu's Philosophy

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao June 4, 1973)

In compliance with Chairman Mao's guideline, "Let 100 flowers bloom and 100 schools of thought contend," the teachers and worker-peasant-soldier students of the philosophy department of Liaoning University take Marxism as a theoretical weapon in a dissection and discussion of Laotzu's philosophical thinking. To make a correct assessment of Laotzu's philosophy, the teachers and students of the philosophy department seriously studied the relevant writings of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Chairman Mao on the distinction between materialism and idealism and relevant data on the study of Laotzu's philosophy. After nearly half a year of preparation, a discussion meeting on Laotzu's philosophy was called a short time ago.

The meeting saw an enthusiastic and serious analysis and discussion of Laotzu's philosophy. Those comrades who spoke held that "the way" represents the highest limit of Laotzu's philosophy, "the way" being the origin of the universe. This "way" is spiritual and not materialist in nature. In Laotzu's eyes, "the way" was something "unseen by eyes," "unheard by ears," "intangible when snatched at" and "not seen in its head when approached in the front and not seen in its tail when approached from behind," something incapable of being copied, photographed or reflected in human consciousness. This is to say, it is something spiritual transcending feeling and transcending times, so this is the very origin of all things in the world. Therefore, it can be seen that Laotzu's philosophical thinking belongs to the idealist school.

The comrades who attended the meeting also held that Laotzu was a thinker of the declining slave-owner class. His philosophy reflected the world outlook of the declining slave-owner class. From the standpoint of the slave-owner class, he presented the soon-to-be-disintegrated slave system as something to be equated with helpless moaning and passive resistance. He called for "government through non-interference" and the elimination of struggle involving contradictions in a vain attempt to reverse the wheel of history.

At the meeting, everyone brought to book the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in the study of China's history of philosophy. This gave participating comrades the benefit of ideological and political line education.

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PARTY LEADERSHIP IN INDUSTRY

Party Committee of Hofei Light Industrial Machine Works Strengthens Collective Leadership, Leads All Workers and Staff Members in Advance Along the Line of Unity and Victory Set Forth at the 9th CCP National Congress

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao June 4, 1973)

(NCNA Hofei) In line with Chairman Mao's teaching "Guard against arrogance. For anyone in a leading position, this is a matter of principle and an important condition for maintaining unity," members of the Party committee of Hofei Light Industrial Machine Works, Anhwei, develop the excellent style of remaining modest and prudent, conscientiously learn from one another and support one another in doing routine work, and lead the workers and staff members of the whole machine works to go on advancing along the line of unity and victory set forth at the 9th CCP National Congress.

Hofei Light Industrial Machine Works is a new factory built during the great proletarian cultural revolution. The members of its Party committee hail from all corners, including old cadres as well as young cadres. Some of them have long been engaged in leadership work while others were newly promoted from the basic level.

The Party committee pays very close attention to organizing all to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's works such as "On Strengthening the Party Committee System" and "Methods of Work of Party Committees," and exercising its collective leadership well. During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the Party committee penetratingly criticized the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in practicing revisionism, advocating splittism and hatching conspiracy and intrigue, and further raised its consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. All of the Party committee, ranging from its secretary to its ordinary members, put themselves under the collective leadership of the Party committee. They discussed problems together and perseveringly acted in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism, thereby continuously strengthening revolutionary unity within the Party committee.

The Party committee secretary is an old Party member who joined the Party more than three decades ago. He has rich experience and the Party committee members show great respect for him. But he holds that when other committee members show greater respect for him he should all the more remain modest and prudent, adhere to collective leadership and carefully defend revolutionary unity. For this reason, whenever an important problem arises, he passes it to the committee members for study before holding a discussion. If this problem cannot be solved in one discussion, it will be brought up for discussion another time until unified thinking is achieved.

Last year, the Party committee of this machine works discussed a problem of the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign. Most of the committee members at the meeting agreed with one another. But one of the committee

members was absent from this meeting because of illness. The Party committee secretary called on her at her home, told her the problem brought up for discussion and the facts of the discussion, and asked for her opinion. On the basis of what she saw usually, she conscientiously made an analysis and put forth an opinion opposite to that held by the majority on one point. The secretary and other comrades attached great importance to her opinion and went deeply into realities to investigate repeatedly. As a result, her opinion was proved to be correct. The Party committee promptly corrected its former opinion and made a decision. The Party committee secretary's style of modesty and prudence brought about a still stronger atmosphere of unity and fighting spirit within the Party committee.

In doing their work, the members of the Party committee of this machine works show understanding and support for each other. When there is a task for them, they rush to pick heavy loads to carry. When mistakes and defects are detected in work, they accept the experience and learn the lesson together. When they have opinions, they put them on the table and actively exchange them with one another.

Committee members Ch'eng Ju-chiang and Li Yen-fu joined mass organizations of different groups during the great proletarian cultural revolution, so they once were estranged from each other. Later, after going through revolutionary mass criticism, they strengthened revolutionary unity between themselves, overcame their own shortcomings by learning from each other's strong points, and made a joint effort to improve their work. Ch'eng was responsible for the riveting and welding workshop. He worked very actively and also was experienced, so that this workshop carried out its various tasks with remarkable results and became an advanced unit in this machine works.

Li Yen-fu adopted an eager attitude, learned humbly from him and worked with redoubled effort. Li was once charged with the construction of an engineering project. This project involved heavy tasks and exacting demands. He met numerous difficulties in the course of work. Thereupon, Ch'eng aroused the workers of his workshop to work through day and night to rush through the making of equipment and tools for this project and warmly helped Li in devising methods and showed him active support in work. Their deeds of cementing revolutionary unity by attaching primary importance to the situation as a whole played a good role within the machine works and won praises from the masses.

The Party committee of this machine works also pays very close attention to directing its members to adopt a correct attitude toward achievements and, in the face of victory, not to become swell-headed but to constantly maintain the revolutionary unity of a "squad."

After being put into operation upon completion of its construction, this machine works developed its revolution and production rather quickly and received commendations frequently from the higher level. In the face of victory, some members of the Party committee cherished complacency, took more of their achievements into account but seldom thought of the collective strength. Some factors disadvantageous to unity emerged from among them. In view of this situation, the Party committee aroused all to read and study

seriously and to sum up their experience in conjunction with actual work, making them understand deeply that: Every achievement in work has been won by the Party committee by exploiting the enthusiasm of the broad masses for socialism under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Any attempt to neglect the Party's leadership, the mass strength and the collective leadership of the Party committee is at variance with objective realities. Subsequently, all Party committee members raised their consciousness in combating arrogance and breaking down complacency.

* * *

Unity Is A Basic Guarantee for Victory

- The Party committee of T'angshan Steel Mill seriously carries out on a solid basis various proletarian policies and further calls into play all positive factors. In the whole mill prevails an excellent situation marked by vim and vigor and unity in fighting

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 4, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Shihchiachuang, June 3, 1973) Guided by the line of unity for victory of the "9th Party National Congress," the Party committee of T'angshan Steel Mill has further carried out on a firm basis the Party's various proletarian policies, united with all forces that can be united with and called into play all positive factors. This brings about an excellent situation in the whole mill marked by vim and vigor and unity in fighting.

In 1972, total industrial output of this mill showed an increase of 20 percent compared with 1971. Output of steel, rolled steel, pig iron, high-aluminum bricks, silicon iron and other main products also chalked up big-margin increases against 1971. From January to May this year, the state plans were again overfulfilled ahead of schedule with big-margin increases registered in output of steel, rolled steel and pig iron over the corresponding period last year.

In practice, the Party committee of T'angshan Steel Mill comes to understand deeply that unity is a basic guarantee for victory. To seek the high-speed development of iron and steel production, we must strengthen revolutionary unity among the cadres, workers and engineering and technical personnel and organize an impressive revolutionary force to stage an assault on production in depth and breadth. To this end, in the process of the launching of the penetrating criticize-revisionism and rectification of style campaign, the Party committee of the T'angshan Steel Plant took the line of unity for victory of the "9th Party National Congress" as a source of education for the masses to get them armed in the further firm implementation of the Party's various proletarian policies. This further strengthened revolutionary unity among the people.

The Party committee of this mill organizes the broad masses of cadres to read books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao seriously and to criticize penetratingly the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. This is to raise consciousness of the execution of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policy. Concerning ideological problems encountered among leading members, the chief responsible comrades of the Party committee take the lead in doing elaborate ideological work and guide everyone in exchanging confidence, and launch criticism and self-criticism, in order to achieve the aim of getting ideologically clarified, getting united in understanding and getting united toward a common goal.

A new cadre in the leading squad of the plant was full of enthusiasm and pep in his work but was inclined toward one-sidedness in viewing problems and rashness in doing things. The old cadres of the standing committee constantly engaged him in heart-to-heart talks, helped him make an overall analysis of problems, and also joined him in going deep into the midst of basic levels. He was allowed freedom in his work. This enabled him to develop his skills in practice and raise his work ability.

Concerning engineering and technical personnel, the Party committee thoroughly carries out the guideline of unity, education and transformation, and gives full play to their professional skills and renders them fervent help politically. This enables them to raise their consciousness of continuous revolution and follow unswervingly the road of integration with workers. At present, over 95 percent of the engineering and technical personnel of the whole mill have been properly placed and put to use. At their work posts, many people have given relatively good play to their role, with new achievements scored.

The serious firm implementation of the line of unity for victory of the "9th Party National Congress" by the Party committee of T'angshan Steel Mill has stimulated great revolutionary unity in the whole mill up and down and cemented the ties between the cadres and the masses and inspired the workers' enthusiasm. The broad masses of workers place themselves in the workshop physically and yet let their thoughts be occupied with the whole situation. They fight in unity to win new victories continuously.

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PHYSICAL CULTURE

Start Physical Culture Work with Children

by

Wen Chung (文忠)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 4, 1973)

Thanks to the affectionate concern of the Party and Chairman Mao, the physical cultural activities of youth and children in various parts of the country are developing with increasing vigor. Through energetic participation in physical training, the broad masses of youth and children have strengthened their physique and tempered their revolutionary will and cultivated the organizational discipline. A large number of little sportsmen full of vim and vigor have grown up healthily. This is a gratifying development.

To start physical education work with youth and children is an important aspect of the effort in the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary physical culture line and the Party's educational line. It is a measure for the popularization of the mass physical culture campaign and the strengthening fundamentally of the physique of the broad masses of youth and children. It embodies the Party's and the state's concern for the physical health of youth and children. Youth and children are in the stage of physical and intellectual growth. Whether their moral, intellectual and physical education can get overall development has a direct bearing on their future, and is an important matter bearing on our state and our people. Therefore, we should pay great attention to their growth to allow their full development in the moral, intellectual and physical spheres.

To start things with youth and children is also an important way to raise the level of our country's various sports. The broad masses of youth and children not only make up a great number but also stay concentrated in schools. This is highly conducive to the popularization of various physical culture activities. Only on the basis of wide popularization can we rapidly raise the technical levels of our country's various sports and train one group after another of new hands scaling the heights of advanced world athletic techniques.

To seek further firm implementation of such a long-term measure as starting physical education work with youth and children, we must take the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style as a lever and seriously understand and implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and thoroughly criticize the crime of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i of wrecking the Party's guideline on overall development in the moral, intellectual and physical fields. We must correctly handle the relations between moral and intellectual education and physical education and between popularization and improvement, and adopt effective measures and insist on carrying out proper physical education. We must energetically train primary school physical culture coaches and

overcome such one-sided ideas as "youth and children being young in age, it doesn't matter whether physical education is given them or not," "conditions being poor, the launching of physical culture activities is made difficult," etc. We must energetically create conditions and widely launch athletic activities suited to youth and children and energetically popularize broadcast callisthenics for children. Meanwhile, we must strengthen leadership, give play to the role of spare-time physical culture schools, uphold the spirit of self-reliance and industry and thrift, and pay attention to strengthening safety education.

Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, let us energetically strive to set in motion the physical culture campaign for youth and children and make new contributions toward training youth and children with all-round development as successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause!

* * *

JUVENILE LITERATURE

Strive To Make Socialist Literature Prosper for Youth and Children

by

Hsiao Ch'iu (小丘)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 3, 1973)

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, with the extensive development of the socialist literary creativity campaign and with the continuous intensification of proletarian educational revolution, an excellent situation has appeared in literary and art creative activities and performances for youth and children. This is gratifying.

Socialist literature for youth and children is vivid teaching material to assist all youth and children to develop in every aspect of moral, intellectual and physical training in order to become cultured laborers with socialist consciousness. It is an effective weapon to concretely educate youths and children in Marxism, Leninism and the thought of Mao Tse-tung. It must follow the direction of serving workers, peasants and soldiers, proletarian politics, and socialism, abide by the basic principles of creative socialist literature, mold the image of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, and rightly reflect the life and thoughts of youth and children before it can effectively and consistently execute Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art.

It is a fundamental task of our whole literary creativity to mold the heroic image of the proletariat. Literature for youth and children must also mold the heroic image of workers, peasants and soldiers. Holding the heroic image of workers, peasants and soldiers and reflecting their revolutionary struggle may enable our new generation to understand the glorious course taken by our revolutionary forerunners who risked their heads and shed their warm blood to win victory in the revolutionary journey under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party, and to understand how heroes of workers, peasants and soldiers spread the spirit of continuous revolution and achieved grand results on all fronts of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Through artistic images, we conduct education of revolutionary tradition, of realistic class and of the line for youth and children, so that under the encouragement of heroic deeds, they may have examples to learn and actions to imitate, and under the nourishment of revolutionary thought, gradually build up in them the communist world outlook.

The important problem of creative literature for youth and children is to mold the heroic image of youth and children and to reflect how they, under the nourishment of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the guidance of heroic predecessors, grow up as successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

There have been many young heroes in every historical phase of our country's revolution. The great proletarian cultural revolution has enabled our new generation to test themselves in the thunderstorm of class struggle and line struggle, and produced many more heroes and advanced deeds of youth and children. We must be filled with passion and must mold their model images by one thousand and one means. These model images will educate and encourage hundreds and thousands of youth and children and become models from which they can learn directly.

Creation of socialist literature for youth and children must seriously learn from the valuable experience of the revolutionary model plays and strive to use the unity of revolutionary realism and revolutionary romanticism as a method of creation. It must use the standpoint, outlook and method of Marxism to observe and portray the life of youth and children, to represent the life of youth and children to the whole society and to correctly reflect class struggle and line struggle in this domain. Since youth and children have a strong and vigorous desire for betterment, rich imagination and idealism for the future, our works must use class struggle and line struggle as a platform to express their socialist consciousness and help them to establish the far-reaching ideal of communism.

Creative socialist literature for youth and children must follow Chairman Mao's teaching of "Unity of revolutionary political content with the most perfect possible artistic form" and take full notice of the characteristics of youth and children. When taking notice of the characteristics of class and times, the characteristic of literary writing must also be taken notice of. Creators must skilfully inject deep educational meaning in lively artistic form. In arranging a plot, they must strive to be simple, vivid and delightful. In arranging the plot structure they must strive for clear development and clear-cut logic. In the use of words they must strive to express profundity with everyday words which must be rich with imagination. They must not impose the taste and interest of grown-ups upon youth and children, nor under-estimate their comprehension and power of appreciation.

To write literary works that contain the characteristics of youth and children, the basic problem is to probe deeply into life. Our writers must strive to change their world outlook in the process of uniting with workers, peasants and soldiers. At the same time, they must also be teachers, friends and comrades to youth and children. Only by doing this could they be familiar with the thoughts and feelings of youth and children. Only by paying attention to observation, experience, analysis and research in life could higher ideological and aesthetic works be created.

It is praiseworthy that recently large numbers of amateur writers of worker-peasant-soldier status and teachers of secondary and primary schools have enthusiastically joined the activities of creative literature for youth and children and have produced many good works. To upgrade further the popularization of creating literature for youth and children, it is indispensable that specialized literary workers must also pay attention to the creation and performance of literary works for youth and children and give their authors

earnest help. Another effective measure to promote literature for youth and children is to strengthen exchange of literary writings for youth and children and to propagate and organize the work of criticism and discussion.

Socialist literature for youth and children is an organized portion of our Party's total literary work and an unnegligible part of class struggle in the domain of ideology. Let us, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary line, create more and better literary works for the successors of communist cause.

* * *

Emphasize the Ideological Content, Note the Characteristics of Children

by

Literature Discussion Group of Bureau of Culture, Shenyang

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 3, 1973)

It is an important question of how socialist literature for youth and children must possess correct political direction and also exude the flavor of children's life. Judging from the creative works of recent years by the over 200 Shenyang municipal spare-time literary and art teams for youth and children, it is necessary to stress the ideological content of works and properly take note of the characteristics of children if juvenile literature is to serve proletarian politics.

As proletarian literature must try whatever means to mold the heroic image of the proletariat, juvenile literature must also abide by this basic principle. But juvenile literature is chiefly for children; hence the demand that writers must use particular objects as a starting point for molding the image of successor to the proletarian revolutionary task according to the proletarian look so as to serve the function of uniting and educating the broad mass of youth and children.

For example, in the massive farming campaign by the people of Shenyang municipality, there emerged a large number of progressive models of those who seriously practiced the main policy of national economy and wholeheartedly supported farming.

In the course of using revolutionary literature to encourage children to take part in this campaign, a primary school student of the Hop'ing district collected, arranged and culled materials of primary school children who picked up dung in support of the massive farming production and created a "Fertilizer-Accumulation Dance" for the children. The story of the dance is this: While the sun has just arisen, a primary school student is walking along a road traversed by cows and horses and concentrating on picking dung. From the opposite direction come a group of young friends, one scooping, the other shovelling, and soon gathering a big basketful. Suddenly, the basket of dung shakes and there magically pours out golden corn from the basket. The children are overjoyed and happily dance around the bakset.

Through the act of children picking dung, this dance clearly brings out the theme of making food a key link to promote farming, reveals the nobility of thought of the new generation who is unafraid of dirt and fatigue, and employs the exaggeration of producing corn from a dung basket to publicize to children simply and understandably the relationship between fertilizer and food. It enables children to further realize through dancing the glory of accumulating fertilizer in support of farming and to voluntarily take part in this constructive activity.

This illustrates that the basis to correctly understand and to properly depict the characteristics of children lies in the necessity of creating juvenile literature and seriously studying the successful experience of the revolutionary model plays and wholeheartedly mold heroic image of those that represent the correct line and reflect the desire of the proletariat.

To reflect the characteristics of children, literary writings do not nominally reflect the outward appearance of children, but qualitatively reveal the spiritual world of children. This requires writers to be good at seeing the essence through phenomenon.

There was a railway line near a school in Wangku district, where some children often played games imitating the running of a train. After long periods of observation, a teacher of that school found that the game was merely an outward form, while learning from the working class to succeed to the revolutionary cause is the spiritual essence. After repeated observation, analysis and summary, he created a children's dance of "Little, Little Trains Busily Transporting." The dance represents scenes of train rushing on plains, climbing mountains, crossing rivers speeding through tunnels, etc., expresses the revolutionary passion of children and reflects the busy sight of trains transporting building materials for the mother country on every front.

Many teachers who are amateur literary writers say that the phenomenon of children's everyday life must be concretely class-analyzed. Sometimes, the phenomenon of child life shows luster of thought, which has to be carefully observed and summarized so as to produce better juvenile literature.

It is necessary to probe deep into children's life in order to correctly grasp the qualitative characteristics of children. The children dance of "We Are Little Cavalrymen" by a primary school in Wangku district is a good illustration. From the riding gesture of children placing stalks of rice plants and bamboo sticks between their legs, a female teacher felt that this reflected the desire of children to be cavalrymen. After repeated thinking and continuously deepened realization, she settled on the theme of the cavalry dance, "When Young, Establish Revolutionary Will; When Fully Grown, Destroy the Dogs and Wolves."

But how to give it expression? She first thought of the dance form of grown-up literature workers wearing army clothes, carrying guns and sabers. But experience of rich childhood has deepened her understanding. At rehearsals, she discovered that some young actors sometimes raised their sticks to aim, sometimes wielded their sticks like swords, exhibiting lively, delicate and simple actions that were full of the flavor of childhood. This made her thought leap forward. She changed the original plan, discarding the use of army clothes, guns and sabers and compiled a novel dance only using ribboned sticks as a stage property.

The dance is like this: A group of children wearing white shirts and short trousers and holding bamboo sticks, cry aloud, "Yes Come for a Ride!" whereby they happily gallop around to perform dance acts of horse-riding, gun-carrying, saber-rattling, shooting charging, bayoneting, riding up-hill and down-hill,

rushing and sauntering. A few children, a few sticks and the spiritual aspect of children of the new China and their grand ambition to vanquish enemies to save the country is depicted. The course of production of this dance illustrates that for writers to produce correct understanding, the only way, and the most important basis, is to probe deeply into life and to practice repeatedly.

The realm of childhood in the new China is wide and richly spectacular. Creative juvenile literature must, under the instruction of the policy "To let a hundred flowers blossom and to weed out the old to let the new emerge" and make the past serve the present and foreign things serve China," use every healthy literary style to reflect childhood in many ways, to assist children in understanding the great Party and the great mother country, to praise their passionate love for Chairman Mao and to study the revolutionary spirit of workers, peasants and soldiers.

In Shenyang municipality, there are some literary writings for schools and kindergartens that contain urban themes and rural themes, school life and outside-school life, drama songs, dance, music, organs, stories and many styles of a reformed classical sword dance. Many writers even change the form of fable and attempt a few works of fable that describe characters chiefly.

For example, the dance "I Am Busy Tending Chickens for the Commune" shows urban children as new men and a new look of rural villages: There, a hundred flowers are blossoming prosperously in the mountains, there is a piece of golden corn in the land, the river gurgles clearly beside the trees and there is singing in the fields and beside the wells. A group of children personating little geese follow the little master that rows a boat and play in the water searching for food. When the master is cutting grass, a naughty goose runs away and the little master is worried. The little master goes to the mire and searches among weeds, risking personal safety in order to safeguard collective property. And if knowing that the little master is worried, the runaway goose comes back and cries, "Quack, Quack...." as if to report. The little master is happy and angry and raise his hand trying to hit it. But knowing that this is collective property that he cannot hurt, he lowers his little hand and slowly places it on the small goose, gently touching its clean, white feather.

These carefully chosen details of life vividly portray the passionate love of rural children for their mother country and their concern for the collective. This sort of dance with the luster of a fable praises the beauty of the socialist mother country, enlarges the living territory of children and extends their vision.

Amateur writers of juvenile literature gain much experience in creative practice and still faces many new problems. From both positive and negative experience they realize that creative juvenile literature must take care of two tendencies. The first tendency is to emphasize commonality to the neglect of individuality, forcefully "upgrading" children and separate from the concrete conditions for children and impose the things of grown-ups upon children.

The second tendency is to emphasize individuality to the neglect of commonality, go astray from the direction and creative principle of proletarian

literature, from the great aim of conducting communist education among children and only work on the aspect of their being "naive" and "interesting."

These works, though superficially cheerful and interesting, are in fact meaningless. It requires efforts on all fronts to overcome these two tendencies: Of these, the most important effort is to criticize and repudiate the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, to see their extreme rightiest essence, to distinguish between the true and the false of the line and to seriously work out the great teaching of Chairman Mao on fostering successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. Chairman Mao points out, "....always carry out vivid and practical political education" for young people, and "Don't treat them all alike, withholding recognition of their special qualities." This instruction is also applicable to youth and children. Juvenile literature must also follow this instruction of Chairman Mao and proceed along the revolutionary literary line of Chairman Mao.

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

Border Hsien and Chen in Yunnan Develop Education for Minority Nationalities, Pay Attention To Training Teachers of Minority Nationalities

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 4, 1973)

(NCNA Kunming, June 3, 1973) Thanks to the concern shown by the Party and the government, education has developed briskly in 27 border hsien and chen in Yunan Province, where people of minority nationalities live in compact communities.

At present, in these border hsien and chen, the number of primary school students has increased by more than 100 percent and that of middle school students by more than four times as compared with that before the great proletarian cultural revolution. A large number of schools have been set up in recent years in areas inhabited by minority nationalities such as the Pilohsueh Mountains, the Kaolikung Mountains and the Ailao Mountains, which formerly were economically backward and inaccessible to motor traffic. Some minority nationalities, which recorded things by wooden engraving and knotting cords before the liberation, now have not only large numbers of primary and middle school students but also university students of their own nationalities. Li P'u-lung of the K'uts'ung nationality who moved out of a primitive forest and lived in a housing settlement only in 1958 has now become a student of T'ungchi University, Shanghai. Filled with joy, the people of Penglung nationality sent Liu Kuei-jung, the first university student of their nationality, to study in Yunnan College of Chinese Traditional Medicine.

In developing education for minority nationalities in border areas, the Party organizations at all levels--in view of the characteristic that communication facilities are poor and the people live in scattered groups in areas inhabited by the minority nationalities--drew up unified plans and made rational distributions when building the schools and ran the schools by different ways so the children of various nationalities could attend school in the neighborhood.

Paiho commune in P'ingpien Miao Autonomous Hsien is situated in a mountain area inhabited by people of Miao, Yi and Chuang nationalities in mixed groups, and the villages are far away from one another. To reduce the time which the students spend going to and from school, suitable spots are selected for building more schools. At present, there are 61 public and people-run primary schools, as against 39 before the great proletarian cultural revolution, and the number of students among school-aged children has also grown a great deal.

In Nansa brigade of Noliang commune in Ts'angyuan Wa Autonomous Hsien, in view of the characteristic that the area is sparsely populated and some students have to do part of their house work, schools are run in many ways, such as the full-day system, the half-day system and morning and evening classes. In this mountain village inhabited by the Wa people who for the past generations recorded things by knotting cords and wood engraving, 96 percent of the school-aged

children are now going to school. Of the more than 170 households in this village, more than 270 people have attended primary school and 47 have attended middle school. This brigade now has socialist-minded and cultured cadres, workers, teachers, doctors and tractor operators of the Wa nationality for the first time. They are playing an active role on various fronts.

In these 27 border hsien and chen in Yunnan Province, while effort is made to develop education, close attention is paid to training teachers of minority nationalities. At present, there are more than 6,700 teachers of minority nationalities.

In Pichiang hsien, a group of teachers of minority nationalities have been selected and sent to normal schools in the interior or to the teachers' training classes attached to the local middle schools for further studies, and teachers' training classes are run on holidays for helping the teachers of minority nationalities raise their political, ideological and professional levels. Last year, more than 130 teachers of minority nationalities attended short-term training classes in the hsien.

In Luch'un hsien, more than 600 people have been selected from among poor and lower-middle peasants, demobilized and retired armymen and educated youths of minority nationalities to reinforce the ranks of teachers in the past few years. A hsien-wide network of tuition for teachers has been set up. The hsien-run middle schools hold simple classes for teachers and classes for training teachers by rotation, the communes set up posts for giving tuition to teachers, and the brigades organize groups for giving tuition to teachers. Old and new teachers of various nationalities carry out activities of teaching and learning from each other. Last year, among the teachers of minority nationalities in the hsien, more than 110 were rated advanced teachers and some had the honor of being admitted into the Chinese Communist Party or the Communist Youth League.

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Cadres of Various Nationalities in Tsep'u Hsien Closely Unite and Consult With One Another in Work

- Leading people of various nationalities in the whole hsien in unremitting advance, and developing the excellent situation in revolution and production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 1, 1973)

By consulting with minority nationality cadres in work, Han nationality cadres of the CCP Tsep'u Hsien Committee and the hsien revolutionary committee have strengthened revolutionary unity among the cadres, masses and people of various nationalities on the basis of the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought and better mobilized the socialist activism of the people of various nationalities. At present, agriculture and animal husbandry in this hsien are flourishing, and there is a gradual improvement in the livelihood of people of various nationalities.

Situated on the northern foothill of Koulkun Mountain on the southern fringe of Taklamakan Desert, Tsep'u hsien is the home of a community of Uighurs. Such minority residents as Uighur, Tajik and Uzbek comprise more than 90 percent of the total population in the whole hsien. Since the 2nd plenum of the Party's 9th Central Committee, the Han nationality cadres of the CCP Tsep'u Hsien Committee and the hsien revolutionary committee, in the process of carrying out in-depth education along the ideology and political line, have in conjunction with summing up work, studied over again the theses of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the nationality problem,and gained a profound re-education in the nationality policy of the Party.

For the past several years, by means of showing mutual respect for minority nationality cadres, learning from one another and consulting with one another on things, they have under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line carried out work properly together. At meetings held by the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee, the Han nationality cadres in charge of important leadership posts in the hsien are always setting the pace in listening conscientiously to the views of minority nationality members on the committee, and also maintain unifying thinking on the basis of understanding before making a decision.

Various minority nationality cadres of the hsien Party committee and hsien revolutionary committee are also able to express their views fully on problems discussed at the meeting. They and the Han nationality cadres are taking the strong points of one to cover up the shortcomings of the other and implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies together. Before the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee make any decision on important problems,leading members of various nationalities also go deep into the basic level to hold all manners of symposium and forum and listen extensively to the views of minority nationality cadres and commune members there. Things which the majority of people agreed to are carried out, and things which the majority of people do not agree to are not carried out or temporarily put aside, and they have conscientiously succeeded in also consulting with one another on things that are simple to do.

This hsien is vast and sparsely populated and lacks scurces of fertilizer. In the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee, based on experience outside, decided to popularize a kind of highly effective, simple to make bacterial fertilizer to open up a new source of fertilizer. However, when the leading members of the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee sought the views of the broad masses of minority cadres and commune members, many disagreed with the use of this type of bacterial fertilizer.

The hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee were of the opinion that although the manufacture and use of the new bacterial fertilizer was a good thing, without reaching a proper agreement there was no sense in insisting on such manufacture, and they could only wait patiently and gradually popularize it by means of experiments. Therefore, the leading members of the hsien Party committee organized a bacterial experiment group with participation from poor and lower-middle peasants, as well as cadres and technicians, to carry out comparative experiments on this type of bacterial fertilizer in wheat fields and rice fields.

Results proved that the effect of this type of bacterial fertilizer was very good, and many minority nationality cadres and commune members came to inspect and learn the method of manufacturing and using this type of bacterial fertilizer. Later, the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee held many study classes in succession to help the various cadres and production brigades with the training of a number of technical hardcores for the manufacture and the use of this type of bacterial fertilizer.

At present, all the communes and production brigades in the hsien have established bacterial fertilizer farms or production groups, and each year, they are able to produce more than 3,000 catties of bacterial fertilizer. The area of farmland dressed with bacterial fertilizer has been increasing yearly, and the unit area yield of the grain crops is also higher than that in the past.

The Han nationality cadres of the CCP Tsep'u Hsien Committee and the hsien revolutionary committee, when consulting with the minority nationality cadres and people in work, are good at taking the different localities and conditions as their point of departure under the premise of maintaining Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and paying attention to the particularities of the national minorities.

Such minority nationalities as the Uighur in this hsien are fond of eating melons and are in the habit of planting melons. In the past several years, because some of the communes and production brigades were unable to handle properly the relations of taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development, diversified economy was neglected, and that also caused melon production to be effected.

Upon discovering this condition, the hsien Party committee decided on the one hand to develop collective orchards in a big way, and at the same time, also set aside in a suitable manner a certain amount of homestead land for the commune members for the planting of melons in front of and behind the houses. In that way, not only attention has been given to the melon eating habit of the minority nationality people in the town and countryside, but the income of the commune members is also augmented and the collective economy consolidated.

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PRIMARY EDUCATION

Primary School in West China Border Town

(NCNA-English Urumchi, June 4, 1973)

a primary school in the historic town of kashgar in china's westernmost border area has become known for bringing up children of uighur nationality as new builders of socialism.

founded in 1934, the number three primary school used to be exclusively for children of landlords and herdowners before liberation. since 1949, it has been turned into a training centre for the sons and daughters of working people of uighur nationality. it has extended its premises with state aid and augmented its enrolment 3.7-fold, with a comparable increase in the size of the teaching staff.

kashgar, which has a large uighur population, is the biggest city in southern sinkiang. however, it had only eleven primary schools at the time of liberation. the city now has 21 primary schools, 13 middle schools and two teachers training schools, with a total enrolment seven times that before liberation.

like all others in china, the number three primary school in kashgar takes as its principle the training of worthy successors to the revolutionary cause under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

the school encourages the pupils to foster a collective spirit by helping one another in lessons and after-school activities.

thirteen-year-old minawar, a fourth-year pupil, benefited from such mutual help. the daughter of a uighur worker, she has had to spend a lot of time after school doing household chores. as a result, she fell behind in her lessons.

taking note of this, teacher aimunisha undertook to give her extra tutoring while her classmates helped her with revision and household chores. minawar caught up rapidly and has become one of the best pupils in her class. she passed the final exams last term with flying colours.

combining education and productive labour as chairman mao teaches is another principle stressed. this is evident in the carpentry shop run by a group of "red little soldiers". started by maimaitisirifu, son of a carpenter, this group has repaired the school furniture and turned out such simple things as chalk stands and blackboard erasers.

in order to imbue the children with the idea of whole-hearted service to the people, the school often organises the study of chairman mao's "serve the people" and "in memory of norman bethune" and of the examples set by revolutionary heroes.

pupils in this school are known for their eagerness to help those in need. they often go to help in people's communes and factories where they receive class education from peasants and workers.

ROAD NETWORK

Southwest China Minority Autonomous Hsien Builds Motor Road Network

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, June 4, 1973)

some 1,200 kilometres of motor roads today zigzag in the wumeng mountains and reach out to all districts and people's communes in weining county, an autonomous county for yi, hui and miao nationalities, in kweichow province, southwest china. this mileage is five times the pre-liberation figure. several motor roads leading to mines and lumbering centres are under construction.

the mountainous county was inaccessible to modern transport prior to liberation and goods used to be carried by shoulder-pole or on people's backs. this made it difficult to send out local produce and bring in salt, cloth and other daily necessities in quantity. guided by the people's government, the weining people built roads in a planned way after liberation. twentyeight motor roads have been built during the cultural revolution. the local minority people made surveys by indigenous methods and built bridges with stones they quarried themselves. most of the roads were built in slack winter seasons.

the expanding road network has enabled the local people's communes to receive large quantities of chemical fertilizer, insecticides, farm machines and consumer goods and find an outlet for their farm and side-line products.

the newly-built motor roads have promoted contact among local minority nationalities and made for their economic and cultural progress.

DROUGHT FIGHTING

Central China Hsien Acts Against Drought

(NCNA-English Changsha, June 4, 1973)

the construction of 100 reservoirs, 91 water turbine pumping stations and many other projects has enabled hengtung county in central china to deal with chronic drought.

most of the projects were built in this hunan province county by the people's communes and their production brigades after 1964, in the mass movement to emulate the revolutionary spirit of tachai, pace-setter of china's agriculture.

the water turbine pumping stations put up in recent years on local rivers at dam sites are propelled by the water heads created by the dams. except for the limited amount of manpower needed to operate them and keep them in running order, the stations entail almost no operation costs. the reservoirs and water turbine pumping stations have turned many local rivers into staircases for irrigation.

when hengtung county was hit by severe drought last year, water was relayed by pumps in stages to arid farmland. the ouyanghai area, the driest part of the county, received water from a big water turbine pumping station 30 kilometres away through a system of 134 kilometres of canals and ditches. smaller irrigation projects were also put into operation and new ditches added.

seeing the sparking water relayed from far away, commune peasants waved red banners and set off firecrackers to hail the success of their collective efforts. the county last year had an excellent grain harvest averaging 6.7 tons per hectare.

the yangtzu production brigade in the upper reaches of an irrigation system helped open up new irrigation ditches to lead water to the yangkuang brigade in the lower reaches, which was completing late rice transplanting. the two brigades registered high grain yields of 10 and 18 tons per hectare respectively.

more water control projects were built in the county last winter and this spring. eightysix per cent of the county's farmland can now give good harvests irrespective of dry spells and heavy rains, as against 70 per cent last year.

one of the projects is a new water turbine pumping station completed by the kaokuang commune between december 1971 and january this year. the original design called for the 272-metre-long dam of the station to be

built of reinforced concrete. peasant technicians decided in the spirit of self-reliance to made fuller use of local materials. they built the dam with stone inside and surfaced it with concrete, saving large amounts of concrete and rolled steel. the new dam is solid and up to standard.

hsu hsi-sheng of the yangchiao brigade remembers how one of his two brothers was sold to another family and his mother and the other brother died of starvation in an old temple during a severe drought in 1945 when widespread famine attacked hengtung county. he was one of the commune members who lined the irrigation canals to cheer the unfailing supply of water during last year's drought.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRITAIN

English Table Tennis Team Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 4, 1973)

the chinese table tennis association gave a banquet here this evening for the english table tennis team on its friendly visit to china.

among the guests were leader of the team charles wyles, chairman of the english table tennis association, deputy leader george yates, deputy chairman of the association, and all the team members as well as the charge d'affaires ad interim of the british embassy in peking m.h. morgan and his wife.

also present were yu pu-hsueh, a leading member of the state physical culture and sports commission, chen hsien, chairman, and hsu yin-sheng, vice-chairman, of the chinese table tennis association, and leading members of organizations concerned as well as chinese table tennis coaches and players.

speaking at the banquet which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, chen hsien and charles wyles hoped that the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and britain would continue to strengthen and develop.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Hydro-electric Power-station Survey Team Leaves Rangoon for Home

(NCNA-English Rangoon, June 4, 1973)

the chinese hydro-electric power-station survey team headed by li shu left here for home today after their work in burma under the sino-burmese economic and technical cooperation agreement.

u kyi khin, deputy chief engineer of the burma electric power corporation, and others were at the airport to see the team off.

chin chang-ju, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here was also present.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Women's Volleyball Team Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, June 4, 1973)

the canadian national women's volleyball team led by marilyn jill hunnings left here for home by train this morning at the end of a friendly visit to china.

it was seen off at the railway station by chao huai-chu, a leading member of the kwangtung provincial volleyball association, and local women volleyball players and coaches.

the visitors played a friendly match with the provincial team last night and won three sets to two. among the spectators were lin li-ming, a leading member of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and chi yi-fu, a leading member of the kwangtung branch of the all-china sports federation.

the canadian volleyball team flew in here from shanghai on may 31, and was honoured at a dinner given by the local volleyball association the following evening. while in kwangchow, the canadian women volleyballers had training sessions with local players. they also took time out to visit the exhibition centre of china's export commodities fair, a school for deaf-mutes, a zoo and scenic spots at paiyunshan.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Former French Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas

(NCNA-English Peking, June 4, 1973)

premier chou en-lai met here tonight with former french prime minister jacques chaban-delmas, his wife and the members of his party and posed for photographs with them.

premier chou en-lai had an unconstrained conversation with jacques chaban-delmas.

french ambassador to china etienne manach was present at the meeting.

also present were chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs, chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, wang tung, director of the west european affairs department, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry, and chi tsung-hua, wang erh-ching, yang kuei-jung and chao chun-sheng.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Protocol of 12th Meeting of Sino-Hungarian Commission for Scientific, Technical Cooperation Signed in Budapest

(NCNA-English Budapest, June 3, 1973)

a protocol of the 12th meeting of the commission for scientific and technical cooperation between china and hungary was signed here yesterday.

the protocol was signed by ma yi, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building of china and chairman of the chinese group to the sino-hungarian commission for scientific and technical cooperation, and szili geza, vice-minister of heavy industry of hungary and chairman of the hungarian group to the commission, on behalf of their respective governments.

chinese ambassador to hungary li tse-wang attended the signing ceremony.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo, Liao Cheng-chih, Chang Hsiang-shan Meet Japanese Delegation of Governors and Mayors

(NCNA-English Peking, June 4, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, liao cheng-chih and chang hsiang-shan, president and vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had friendly conversations with the japanese delegation of governors and mayors here this morning. leader of the delegation is tadashi chida, governor of iwate prefecture; adviser to the delegation, masao ohashi, governor of wakayama prefecture; secretary general of the delegation, masao shimada, permanent director of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

attending the meeting were members of the delegation yoshitake morotani, mayor of nagasaki, tetsu kinugasa, mayor of akashi, masaharu hasegawa, mayor of muroran, hideo kai, mayor of toyama, and kozo igarashi, mayor of asahikawa; and assistants of the delegation masaaki hosokawa and kinya tsuchiya.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including wang lei, yu hui-yung, sun ping-hua and chin su-cheng.

Japan-China Friendship Photographers Delegation in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 4, 1973)

a 13-member japan-china friendship delegation of photographers left here in separate groups on june 2 and 4 to visit yenan and shanghai and take photographs there.

the delegation arrived in peking on may 29. the leader of the delegation is ihei kimura and the deputy leaders are yoshio watanabe and yasuo yanagisawa. shih shao-hua, secretary-general of the cultural group under the state council and well-known chinese photographer, gave a banquet in honour of all members of the delegation on may 30. present were other chinese photographers in peking, including wu yin-hsien, cheng ching-kang, wu chun, kao fan, chen po, tsai shang-hsiung and lu hsiang-yu. the chinese and japanese friends chatted amiably during the banquet.

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met on may 31 with all members of the delegation and had photographs taken with them.

during their stay in peking, the japanese friends were warmly welcomed by chinese photographers and organizations concerned. they visited a rural people's commune, the central institute for nationalities, a factory's kindergarten, the palace museum, the great wall, the summer palace and other places of interest.

Chinese Unearthed Relics Exhibition Delegation Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, June 4, 1973)

a chinese delegation left here for japan by air today to attend the opening ceremony of the unearthed relics exhibition of the people's republic of china and pay a friendly visit at the invitation of the japan-china cultural exchange association. the ceremony is scheduled to be held in tokyo on june 8. the leader of the delegation is wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data, and the deputy leader is ho yi-jan.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, shih shao-hua, secretary-general of the cultural group under the state council, liu yang-chiao, a leading member of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological

data, lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, wu chung-chao, curator of the palace museum, and yang chen-ya, curator of the museum of chinese history.

also on hand were minister yuichi hayashi and other diplomatic officials of the embassy of japan in china. on may 31, ambassador heishiro ogawa gave a dinner for the chinese delegation.

the exhibition will display more than two hundred relics. among the most precious objects are a sword which belonged to kouchien, the king of yueh who lived in the fifth century b.c., silk fabrics from the han dynasty tomb excavated at mawangtui on the outskirts of changsha city, jade suit threaded with silver wire found at a tomb of the east han dynasty, and bronzes from the tomb of the marquis of tsai, of the spring and autumn period (770-475 b.c.).

A New Chapter of China-Japan Friendship

- feature story on visit of the China-Japan Friendship Association delegation to Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, June 4, 1973)

the japanese people desire friendship with the chinese people and the main trend in japan today is for the development of the friendship between the two peoples.

this is the conclusion reached by the china-japan friendship association delegation, which has recently spent a very happy month in japan.

during their visit, following the official normalisation of relations between china and japan, they visited 38 out of the 47 prefectures, and attended about 500 get-togethers including meetings, banquets and other social gatherings. they met many old friends and made many new ones, and quickly realised that the welcome extended to them was the nation-wide demonstration of the japanese people's friendship for the chinese people.

never before have chinese friends travelled so extensively in japan, or been so warmly received by the japanese people. the number of japanese friends directly involved in the organisation of the welcome for the chinese guests was larger than ever before, and everyone agreed that this was a result of the normalization of china-japan relations. in conversations with their chinese guests, many japanese friends stressed the significance of the two governments' joint statement and expressed an urgent wish for its implementation.

liao cheng-chih, the head of the delegation, had cordial conversations with prime minister kakuei tanaka, deputy prime minister takeo miki, foreign minister masayoshi ohira, international trade and industry minister yasuhiro nakasone and other leading members of the japanese government. the delegation met thousands of japanese people, including workers, peasants, fishermen, youth, women, and leading people in the fields of culture, science, education, art, press, sports, religion, politics and economics.

the visit of the delegation wrote a new chapter in the history of the friendship between the two peoples.

the japanese reception committee, comprising nearly 3,000 people, at national level, was made up of representatives from 22 political parties and popular organizations. most of the local reception committees were headed by the prefectural governors or mayors, or formed jointly by the prefectural and municipal assemblies with the aid of many prominent citizens.

in fukuoka the chinese delegation was given a wonderful welcome. crowds of people dressed in beautiful national costumes were there to receive them. 2,000 people carrying in boards, inscribed, "japan-china friendship", danced and chanted folk songs to the accompaniment of the rhythmic clapping of the boards. deputy delegation leader ma chun-ku was crowned with a sakura garland and dressed in a sakura gown. when he was led by japanese friends into the group of dancers, there were shouts of "long live japan-china friendship exclamation".

in nagasaki, 1,300 people from all walks of life held a cocktail party to welcome the delegation. kanichi kubo, the governor of the prefecture, absent through illness, sent a message to the delegation wishing it success. at the party a number of workers, youth and students performed a dragon dance amidst the beating of drums and the exploding of crackers. the dragon dance was a well-chosen item, signifying the age old link between the two peoples, the dance having been introduced into nagasaki from china in ancient times. many japanese friends who had visited china gathered together to sing the chinese song, "the east is red" in the chinese language. everybody taking part was given a wooden cup as a souvenir, and cup in hand japanese friends surrounded the chinese guests seeking autographs.

in niigata, the largest city on coast of japan sea, more than 1,000 people from various circles held a stadium meeting to welcome the delegation. a 100-man dancing group sang folk songs and performed a folk dance. they wound up the dance by persuading the chinese visitors to join them. one of the members of the visiting delegation sang several

songs, including one japanese folk song he had specially learned on this trip. japanese friends commented, the people of niigata have never before shown so much enthusiasm in welcoming a foreign delegation. they are showing that the japanese people cherish warm feelings towards the chinese people.

there were many moving scenes when members of the delegation visited factories, rural areas, and fishing villages.

at a tobacco factory in yamagata prefecture they met 500 workers, men and women. they split up so that they could talk with them in small groups.

they spent a whole day in the rural area in akita prefecture, where they had cordial chats with old and young peasants. they visited a scallop breeding centre in aomori prefecture where they were welcomed by the fishermen with a feast of baked scallops. they also went to a tribal village of only five households and some of them went to a very small primary school where they entertained japanese friends with scenes from revolutionary modern peking opera.

deputy leader of the delegation li su-wen, wang chung-lun and other members of the delegation visited the shinko company in tanimura, iwate prefecture, where they had a long talk with the workers. the workers showed great interest in the question of the equality of men and women in china, particularly in the way women in china are able to assume leading posts and the way men share domestic duties with them, taking care of the children or doing the cooking. one of them remarked: "in the 'people's china' magazine i saw photos of chinese workers, happy at work and all smiles. when i listen to you, i begin to realize why the chinese workers are happy."

deputy leaders of the delegation chang hsiang-shan and chou li-chin and members of the delegation hsing yen-tzu and others visited the rural area in mie prefecture. they called at the home of peasant ichiro nishida, chatted with the family and exchanged experiences in the selection of seeds, the use of fertilizers and problems of irrigation. nishida's wife entertained the guests with strawberries fresh from their own garden. when they left, nishida's daughter-in-law escorted the chinese guests under an umbrella to their car as if they were very close relatives.

deputy delegation leader chao cheng-hung and a number of delegation members met japanese table tennis enthusiasts on many occasions. he warmly congratulated the japanese and romanian players on the championship of the women's doubles at the 32nd world table tennis championships, and praised the japanese table tennis team for its courage

and tenacity. he also congratulated the team which visited southeast asia and europe on its tirelessness during the contests, and the contribution it had made to the strengthening of friendship between the sportsmen throughout the world. hisao kido, vice-president of the japanese table tennis association, told the chinese friends that japanese table tennis players will further strengthen their friendship and solidarity with the chinese table tennis players.

the delegation members personally experienced the sincerity of the friendship of the japanese people. travelling from sasebo to nagasaki, and from nagasakisto kumamoto, they were warmly greeted en route one hundred kilometres highway by the japanese people. peasants left their fields and hurried to the roadside to salute them. one japanese woman made a seven hour journey to attend a friendship meeting in sapporo. noted japanese high jump athlete kuniyoshi sugioka specially travelled to tokyo from kyushu to describe the new technique in high jumping to the chinese visitors.

when the train stopped for two minutes at a railway station in nagano prefecture, 60 year old japanese friend hoseo koyama and his wife were there to greet chou li-chin. they had travelled along way to see her but were only able to shake hands with her through the window, present her with two boxes of glutinous rice balls, and say: "we finally find you exclamation", before the train took off again. chou li-chin had first met this japanese friend when he was visiting shanghai.

during its visit to japan, the delegation received numerous letters and telegrams enough to fill a big leather case, from japanese friends of various circles. some expressed their regards, some extended invitations to the delegation, others expressed a desire to visit china. many japanese school teachers, accompanied by their pupils, called members of the delegation seeking chinese pen-friends among the students of chinese primary and middle schools.

seven woman members of the delegation paid a visit to a kindergarten in nakano ward, tokyo, where they were greeted by cheerful, flag-waving children. forming a circle they sang a joyful welcome. later they handed some gifts, made by themselves to the chinese aunts, with a request that they take them home to the chinese children.
in the shirogane primary school, tokyo, the class was in session when members of the delegation called on it.
the pupils smilingly extended a warm welcome
to the chinese guests, and as soon as class was over they rushed towards the visitors anxious to be photographed with them. nobuo wakatsuki, the principal of the school, which has over 1,000 pupils told the visitors, "japan and china

are close neighbours. the peoples of the two countries will be friends from generation to generation. we will educate our pupils on this principle."

yu hui-yung and some other delegation members visited the family of manzo nomura, a well-known actor of geino (a japanese classical art of public entertainment). manzo nomura now over seventy years old, gave a performance with the assistance of his son and grandson, as a welcome to the chinese friends. noriko niigaki of okinawa prefecture visited china with a japanese youth delegation in 1956, is now mother of three children. since that time she has redoubled her efforts to develop japan-china friendship. she was among the welcoming masses at okinawa with her three children. her eldest son told members of the delegation, "my mother told me that when i grow up i ought to work for japan-china friendship, and i am determined to follow her advise."

the cause of china-japan friendship is developing vigorously and a magnificent prospect is in view. as delegation leader liao cheng-chih said during the visit: it is certain that the chinese and japanese peoples will be friends from generation to generation and that the bonds between are being realized.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Le Duan, Pham Van Dong Arrive in Peking at Head of DRVN Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, June 4, 1973)

the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, led by le duan, first secretary of the v.n.w.p. central committee, and pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and premier of the d.r.v.n. government, arrived here by special plane this afternoon. tens of thousands of people in peking turned out to give a rousing welcome to the comrades-in-arms from viet nam, china's close neighbour.

the delegation has come to pay an official friendly visit to china at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china.

the other members of the delegation are: le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier of the d.r.v.n. government; ly ban, alternate member of the v.n.w.p. central committee

and vice-minister of foreign trade; ngo thuyen, alternate member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and the d.r.v.n. ambassador to china; hoang van tien, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and tran sam, vice-minister of national defence.

warmly greeting the delegation at the airport were:

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; chang chun-chiao and yao wen-yuan, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; wang tung-hsing, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; wang hung-wen and hua kuo-feng, members of the c.p.c. central committee; teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council; hsu hsiang-chien and kuo mo-jo, members of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; fang yi, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of economic relations with foreign countries; li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade; wu teh, member of the c.p.c. central committee, first secretary of the peking municipal committee of the c.p.c. and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee;

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia; thiounn mumm, minister of economy and finance of the r.g.n.u.c.; van piny, second vice-foreign minister; and

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and embassy officials.

on hand at the airport were also vu van can, acting minister of public health of the d.r.v.n. now here on a visit, officials of the d.r.v.n. embassy and other vietnamese comrades in peking, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

the people of china and viet nam are kith and kin. the vietnamese comrades-in-arms have come to china on a visit at a time when the vietnamese people have scored great victory in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and this will certainly further strengthen and enhance the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of our two parties, two countries and two peoples. peking today was in a joyful mood. the magnificent tienanmen rostrum was decorated with red palace lanterns and the adjacent changan boulevard festooned with bunting. vertical streamers on tall buildings carried such inscriptions as: "a warm welcome to the distinguished guests from viet nam exclamation" "firmly support the just cause of the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples exclamation" "learn from the heroic vietnamese people exclamation" "salute the heroic vietnamese people exclamation" "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and viet nam exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

peking airport flew the national flags of the d.r.v.n. and china. as soon as the special plane carrying the vietnamese comrades-in-arms touched down at about three p.m., warm applause and cheers burst forth on the airport. chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien and other chinese party and government leaders and prime minister penn nouth stepped forward to greet le duan, pham van dong, le thanh nghi and other vietnamese comrades-in-arms with warm handshakes and friendly hugs.

then a grand welcoming ceremony took place. the band played the national anthems of the d.r.v.n. and china. le duan, pham van dong and other vietnamese comrades reviewed a guard of honour made up of men from all three services of the chinese people's liberation army in the company of chou en-lai and other chinese comrades.

the vietnamese comrades went round to cordially meet the 5,000-strong welcoming crowd gathered at the airport. youngsters in their holiday best performed national dances to the tunes of lively music in warm welcome to the distinguished guests. workers, rural commune members and students beating drums and gongs and waving garlands, bouquets and coloured streamers, cheered in rhythm "welcome, welcome exclamation" "a warm welcome to comrade le duan exclamation" and "a warm welcome to comrade pham van dong exclamation" armed militia men and women saluted the vietnamese comrades-in-arms. le duan, pham van dong and other vietnamese comrades and premier chou en-lai, prime minister penn nouth and others posed for photographers together with militiawomen. the airport was alive with warm expressions of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the chinese and vietnamese peoples.

then, comrades le duan, pham van dong and le thanh nghi drove to the guest house accompanied separately by comrades chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying and li hsien-nien.

the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were greeted with applause by tens of thousands of people who gathered along the main thoroughfare that runs through the city and adjacent streets.

chinese ambassador to the d.r.v.n. wang yu-ping accompanied the distinguished guests to peking.

among those warmly greeting the vietnamese comrades at the airport were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress: ou tang-liang, pei shih-chang and wu yu-hsun;

members of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference: tung chi-wu and wang yun-sheng;

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-viet nam friendship people's commune: han nien-lung, yu sang, liu hsi-yao, yin cheng-chen, chen shao-kun, yang chieh, fan tzu-yu, jen yun-chung, han tsung-cheng, kang shih-en, chen jen-hung, yang li-kung, chang pin, chen wei-chi, wu ching-tung, wang hai-jung, yang chi, liu chien-kung, chang chi-chih, yu hui-yung, ma jen-hui, and gi chiu-ling; and

leading members of various departments of the chinese people's liberation army: chang tsai-chien, hsiao ching-kuang, tien wei-hsin, chang ling-pin, wang hung-kun, ma ning, chang ta-chih, yao kuo-min, chen shih-chu, liu hsien-chuan, huang wen-ming, huang chen-tang, wu chung and yuan hua-ping.

Members of Vietnam Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, June 4, 1973)

following are the names of the members and staff members of the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam.

the members of the delegation are:

le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party;

pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam;

le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the

v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier of the d.r.v.n. government;

ly ban, alternate member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade;

ngo thuyen, alternate member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and the d.r.v.n. ambassador to china;

hoang van tien, vice-minister of foreign affairs;

tran sam, vice-minister of national defence;

staff members of the delegation are:

dau ngoc xuan, secretary to the first secretary;

hoang quoc dung, secretary to the premier;

nguyen hung dinh, secretary to the vice-premier;

luu van loi, adviser to the ministry of foreign affairs;

pham binh, director of the general department of the ministry of foreign affairs;

hoang bao son, director of the first asian affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs;

nguyen ngoc uyen, chief of protocol of the ministry of foreign affairs;

dinh van tram, departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade;

hoang nghia khanh, colonel of the general staff of the viet nam people's army;

nguyen the khanh, physician and hospital director;

pham le ninh, deputy bureau director in the premier's office;

pham duc luat, deputy departmental director in the premier's office;

tran my, deputy director of the press and information department of the ministry of foreign affairs;

nguyen dich, lieutenant colonel of the general staff of the viet nam people's army;

tran kim an, major of the general staff of the viet nam people's army; and

phung cong duc, assistant director of protocol of the ministry of foreign affairs.

CPC Central Committee and State Council Give Banquet in Honor of Vietnam Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, June 4, 1973)

the central committee of the communist party of china and the state council held a grand banquet here this evening, warmly welcoming the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam led by le duan, first secretary of the v.n.w.p. central committee, and pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and premier of the d.r.v.n. government.

among the guests were samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth.

present at the banquet were leading comrades of the chinese party and government and responsible comrades of departments concerned chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng, wang tung-hsing, wang hung-wen, hua kuo-feng, wu teh, teng hsiao-ping, hsu hsiang-chien, kuo mo-jo, keng piao, chi peng-fei, fang yi, li chiang, chang tsai-chien and hsiao ching-kuang.

the banquet was held at the banqueting hall of the great hall of the people, which hung side by side the national flags of the democratic republic of viet nam and the people's republic of china.

the band struck up a tune of welcome as le duan, pham van dong, le thanh nghi, ly ban, ngo thuyen, hoang van tien, tran sam and other vietnamese comrades entered the banqueting hall in the company of leading comrades of the chinese party and government.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of cordial friendship. comrade chou en-lai and comrade le duan made heart-warming speeches.

premier chou en-lai said, "the fact that the fraternal vietnamese people have sent their honourable envoys to our country on a friendly visit soon after the triumphant conclusion of their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation fully manifests the great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and vietnamese peoples. on behalf of chairman mao tsetung, the chinese communist party and the chinese government and people, i wish to express our warmest welcome and high respects to comrade le duan, comrade pham van dong and the other comrades of the delegation."

he said, "in the new period after the end of the war in viet nam, the chinese people will continue to perform their internationalist duty and resolutely support the vietnamese people's just cause till complete victory is won."

comrade le duan said, "the great friendship and the militant solidarity between viet nam and china, painstakingly built up by our two parties, president ho chi minh and chairman mao tsetung right from the early days of the revolution, have become ever closer and more cordial through the many tests of the successive stages of the revolutionary struggle."

he continued, "the vietnamese people will unswervingly strive with all their heart to preserve the cordial sentiments between our two peoples who are 'both comrades and brothers', and will unremittingly endeavour to make the great friendship and militant solidarity between our two parties, governments and peoples ever-green, ever-lasting."

their speeches were punctuated with warm applause. their speeches were followed by the playing of the national anthems of the d.r.v.n. and the p.r.c. separately. the band also played "flowers of friendship in full bloom" and "viet nam-china" and other chinese and vietnamese songs.

among the guests were vu van can, acting minister of public health of the democratic republic of viet nam, nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, officials of the d.r.v.n. embassy and of the r.s.v.n. embassy, as well as other vietnamese comrades in peking.

also present were thiounn mumm, minister of economy and finance of the royal government of national union of cambodia, van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs, and his wife, and princess norodom roeungsy, daughter of samdech norodom sihanouk, and her husband.

also present were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress ou tang-liang, pei shih-chang and wu yu-hsun;

members of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference tung chi-wu and wang yun-sheng;

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee and the government and of the chinese people's association of friendship with foreign countries han nien-lung, chung hsi-tung, yu sang, liu hsi-yao, ku mu, yin cheng-chen, chen shao-kun, yang chien, fan tzu-yu, wang meng, jen yun-chung, han tsung-cheng,

ku hsiu-lien, kang shih-en, chen jen-hung, yang li-kung, chang pin, chou tzu-chien, chen wei-chi, chung fu-hsiang, wu ching-tung, wang hai-jung, yang teh-chung, yang chi, liu chien-kung, chang chi-chih, lu ying, wang shou-hsiang, yu hui-yung, ma jen-hui, and li chiu-ling, a leading member of the china-vietnam friendship people's commune;

leading members of various departments of the chinese people's liberation army tien wei-hsin, chang ling-pin, wang hung-kun, ma ning, chang ta-chih, yao kuo-min, chen shih-chu, liu hsien-chuan, huang wen-ming, huang chen-tang, wu chung and yuan hua-ping; and

wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to the d.r.v.n.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, June 4, 1973)

following is the full text of premier chou en-lai's speech at the banquet given here this evening by the central committee of the communist party of china and the state council in honour of the viet nam party and government delegation:

respected comrade le duan,
respected comrade pham van dong,
respected comrade le thanh nghi,
respected samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and mme penn nouth,
comrades of the viet nam party and government delegation,
comrades and friends,

we are most glad that the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam led by comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, and comrade pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, has come to our country on a friendly visit. the fact that the fraternal vietnamese people have sent their honourable envoys to our country on a friendly visit soon after the triumphant conclusion of their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation fully manifests the great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and vietnamese peoples. on behalf of chairman mao tsetung, the chinese communist party and the chinese government and people, i wish to express

our warmest welcome and high respects to comrade le duan, comrade pham van dong and the other comrades of the delegation.

the signing of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam four months ago and the complete withdrawal of u.s. and other foreign armed forces from south viet nam signify the defeat of the u.s. war of aggression against viet nam and the victory of the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, which is an event of great significance in the history of the vietnamese struggle for national liberation and will have a far-reaching impact on the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the people throughout the world.

the victory of the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is a great victory won by the vietnamese people who, holding high the banner of president ho chi minh's call for "firm resolve to fight and win" under the correct leadership of the viet nam workers' party, united as one, relied on their own efforts in waging arduous struggle and persevered in a protracted people's war. it is a great victory won by the vietnamese people and their fraternal lao and cambodian peoples, who have united closely and fought shoulder to shoulder with each other. it is also a common victory for all the countries and peoples who love peace and uphold justice, the american people included.

the chinese people greatly admire the dauntless heroism and staunch revolutionary spirit displayed by the fraternal vietnamese people in their protracted revolutionary war. we extend our warmest congratulations to the vietnamese people on the great victory they have won in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

after the restoration of peace, a completely new situation has appeared in the vietnamese revolution. under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, the heroic vietnamese people in the north, carrying forward their glorious revolutionary tradition, have thrown themselves militantly into energetic and selfless labour and achieved remarkable successes in healing the wounds of war, restoring and developing the economy and building socialism. under the leadership of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the heroic vietnamese people in the south have been waging unremitting struggles for consolidating and building the liberated areas, defending the fruits of revolution and bringing about national concord, independence and democracy in south viet nam. we are firmly convinced that the vietnamese people, strengthening their unity, heightening their vigilance and persisting

in arduous struggle, will surely be able to surmount the difficulties and obstacles on their road of advance and realize president ho chi minh's great behest: "our fatherland will certainly be reunified. our fellow-countrymen in the south and in the north will certainly be re-united under the same roof."

comrades and friends,

the situation in indochina has undergone a profound change. the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of viet nam and laos have entered a new stage, and the cambodian people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is surging forward. the whole situation is becoming ever more favourable to the three indochinese peoples. however, the tasks they face are still very arduous. the united states is continuing its wanton bombing of cambodia. continually violating the paris agreement, the saigon administration has launched attacks nibbling at the areas controlled by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, brutally trampled upon the democratic freedoms of the south vietnamese people, and stalled the negotiations for settling the internal affairs of south viet nam, so that the situation in south viet nam has not been stabilized to this day. all this cannot but be condmned and opposed by the peoples of indochina and the world over. we demand that the saigon administration and the u.s. government respect the paris agreement on viet nam, immediately stop all their actions in violation of the agreement and stop the bombing and military intervention in cambodia.

we have consistently held that indochina can only belong to the indochinese peoples and the destiny of indochina must be decided by the indochinese peoples themselves. no interference in indochina, under whatever pretext and in whatever form, will be tolerated, nor will it succeed. the chinese government and people firmly support the correct stand taken by the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam for the strict implementation of the paris agreement, firmly support the unremitting efforts made by the lao patriotic front for the implementation of the vientiane agreement and firmly support the five-point declaration made by cambodia's head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and the solemn and just stand taken by the royal government of national union of cambodia regarding the settlement of the cambodian question. the just cause of the three indochinese peoples will certainly triumph.

comrades and friends,

the chinese and vietnamese peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing weal and woe. going through thick and thin together and encouraging and

supporting each other in the protracted revolutionary struggle, our two peoples have forged a profound revolutionary friendship. this friendship of ours has been nurtured personally by the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao tsetung and the great leader of the vietnamese people president ho chi minh; it is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. we are glad to see that, tempered in the crucible of the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the great friendship and militant unity between our two parties and our two peoples have been further enhanced and consolidated. in the new period after the end of the war in viet nam, the chinese people will continue to perform their internationalist duty and resolutely support the vietnamese people's just cause till complete victory is won.

we are convinced that this friendly visit to china by the viet nam party and government delegation led by comrades le duan and pham van dong will surely make a new contribution to the further consolidation and development of the great friendship and militant unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and viet nam. we wish complete success to the visit of the viet nam party and government delegation in china.

now, i propose a toast

to the great victories of the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples,

to the great friendship and militant unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and viet nam,

to the health of president ton duc thang,

to the health of comrade le duan,

to the health of comrade truong chinh,

to the health of comrade pham van dong,

to the health of comrade le thanh nghi and all the comrades of the delegation,

to the health of samdech penn nouth and mme penn nouth,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of all our comrades and friends present here exclamation

Comrade Le Duan's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, June 4, 1973)

following is the full text of comrade le duan's speech at the banquet given here this evening by the central committee of the chinese communist party and the state council in honour of the viet nam party and government delegation:

respected comrade premier chou en-lai,

respected leading comrades of the chinese party and government,

respected samdech penn nouth,

dear comrades and friends:

on behalf of the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, i sincerely thank comrade premier chou en-lai for his kind words with regard to our country and the glorious and certainly victorious revolutionary cause of our people; i sincerely thank the central committee of the chinese communist party, and the government and fraternal people of china for the grand and extremely cordial welcome extended to our delegation.

at a time when the vietnamese people's fight has just recorded a great victory meeting the most cherished aspiration of our entire nation and the lofty wish of our venerated president ho chi minh as expressed in his testament, our party and government delegation is visiting your great country, carrying the fraternal sentiments and the sincere gratitude of the vietnamese people, the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam vis-a-vis chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, the beloved and respected friend of the vietnamese people, vis-a-vis the chinese communist party, the government and the people of china who have extended great and valuable support and assistance to our patriotic struggle against u.s. aggression, and to our cause of socialist construction.

looking back on the successive stages of their revolutionary struggle, especially in the justice-radiating struggle against u.s. aggression, for national salvation, the vietnamese people feel all the more closely linked to the chinese people, their close comrades and brothers who, during so many years, have been standing shoulder to shoulder with them in struggle and in victory.

in a lofty spirit of internationalism, the party, the government and the fraternal people of china have always supported and helped the vietnamese people in

many respects, thereby contributing to effectively strengthening our fighting capabilities, and our defence and economic potentials, and encouraging us to march steadily from victory to victory. your sincere and deep sentiments vis-a-vis the vietnamese people, as manifested in the support and aid extended to us in diverse and vivid forms, have been deeply and indelibly engraved in our hearts. in the very process of the vietnamese nation's protracted, arduous and extremely glorious resistance war against u.s. aggression, for national salvation, the militant solidarity between our two peoples has been tested and consolidated, and has become unshakable.

in the warm and grand atmosphere of today allow me to express once again, on behalf of the vietnamese people, the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, our sincere and deep gratitude to the chinese communist party, the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people.

under the leadership of the glorious chinese communist party headed by venerated chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people, bringing into play their staunch revolutionary will and their creative talent, have written down brilliant pages in their glorious history of revolutionary struggle.

this is the long, arduous and extremely heroic revolutionary struggle which led to the founding of the people's republic of china, ushering in a new era for the chinese people, and markedly tipping the world balance of forces in favour of the national liberation movement and socialism.

this is the work of socialist revolution and socialist construction which is unfolding all over the immense expanses of chinese territory with the spirit of men who remove mountains and fill up seas, radically transforming the poor and backward face of the old semi-colonial and semi-feudal china, and bringing about a new, strong and prosperous, beautiful and happy socialist china.

having scored tremendous achievements, the people's republic of china has now become a socialist power endowed with a comprehensively and strongly developing economy on the way to modernization, possessing mighty defence forces, advanced culture, science and technology, and where the people's living conditions are steadily improving. at the rapid tempo of her growth in all respects, the people's republic of china has seen her international position steadily rising, and she has made important contributions to the strengthening of socialism, of the national liberation movement, and of the cause of peace in asia and throughout the world.

elated at the successes which have been recorded, the chinese people, working hard in a self-reliant spirit, are striving to fulfil the fourth five-year plan with promising prospects, in a firm resolve to bring their beloved country forward in even more vigorous strides, and to record increasingly greater achievements.

the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam would like to express the joy and enthusiasm of our entire people over the great victories of the fraternal chinese people; with all our heart, we wish them new, even more brilliant successes in all their revolutionary work. the vietnamese people unreservedly support the chinese people's struggle to recover taiwan, an inalienable part fo the sacred territory of the people's republic of china, and are firmly confident of the final victory of this just struggle.

a nation which possesses an ancient and brilliant civilization, has gone through a hard and glorious revolutionary struggle, and is master of a vast country with very abundant natural resources, is sure to march forward in wonderful strides, and make outstanding contributions to the revolutionary struggle of the world's peoples, thus meeting the expectations of all brothers and friends in the five continents.

dear comrades and friends,

the vietnamese people have recently won a victory of historic significance in their extremely hard and glorious patriotic resistance against u.s. aggression, defeating the most atrocious colonial war that has ever been conducted. the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam" signed in paris on january 27, 1973, is an eloquent expression of this achievement. it has created favourable conditions and opened fine prospects for the vietnamese people in the struggle they are carrying on to preserve and consolidate lasting peace, build socialism in the north, complete the cause of independence and democracy in the south, and proceed to the peaceful reunification of viet nam. for the vietnamese people, these are closely inter-related objectives of paramount importance to be achieved at all costs, even through a hard and complex struggle.

but, as is well known, ever since the conclusion of the paris agreement, the united states and the south viet nam administration have brazenly and systematically violated its essential military and political provisions, in south and north viet nam, while the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam have always strictly respected and scrupulously implemented all their commitments under the agreement. in spite of all perfidious manoeuvres and insolent threats, the vietnamese people resolutely oppose the manoeuvres of

the united states and the saigon administration to sabotage the paris agreement. that is a struggle against the foolish design of the u.s. imperialists who, in spite of repeated defeats and countless difficulties, are still making every effort to impose u.s. neo-colonialism on south viet nam and to perpetuate the partition of viet nam. but as in the past, they are doomed to failure, and the vietnamese people are sure to win. that is the inevitable outcome of the struggle; such is the rock-like will of the vietnamese people, the irreversible trend of history, and the desire of the world's peoples.

in laos, the recent signing of the agreement on restoring peace and achieving national concord constitutes a great victory of the lao people and the lao patriotic forces headed by prince souphanouvong. now, the lao patriotic front is stepping up the struggle for a scrupulous implementation of the agreement by the united states and the vientiane party with a view to consolidating peace, achieving national concord, and proceeding to the building of a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous laos.

in cambodia, under the leadership of the national united front of cambodia and of the royal government of national union of cambodia headed by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, the heroic resistance of the cambodian people against the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys has repeatedly scored very great and resounding victories both on the home front and in the international arena. we strongly condemn the u.s. imperialists' escalation of war and barbarous attacks against the liberated zone in cambodia. all brutal methods of the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys will fail to save them from defeat and the cambodian people are bound to win final victory.

the vietnamese people pledge themselves to strengthen solidarity and coordination in struggle with the two neighbouring, fraternal peoples, with a view to achieving the sacred national rights of each country in accordance with the joint statement of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples.

in their long and hard revolutionary struggle which is marked with glorious victories, the vietnamese people have always enjoyed great and valuable sympathy, support and assistance from the chinese people as well as the soviet people, the peoples of the other fraternal socialist countries, the international communist and workers' movement, third world countries, and the whole progressive mankind. in response to the warm sentiments of their brothers and friends around the world, the vietnamese people will continue their just and certainly victorious struggle to defend their own interests and also to fulfil their lofty

internationalist duty, and endeavour with all their force to contribute in a worthy manner to the great revolutionary struggle of the world's peoples for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

dear comrades and friends,

the great friendship and the militant solidarity between viet nam and china, painstakingly built up by our two parties, president ho chi minh and chairman mao tsetung right from the early days of the revolution, have become ever closer and more cordial through the many tests of the successive stages of the revolutionary struggle. on the basis of the indestructible friendship and close brotherhood linking our two peoples in their long and glorious revolutionary struggle, the vietnamese people are firmly convinced that in the struggle to maintain and consolidate peace, to build socialism in the north, to complete the cause of independence and democracy in the south, and to proceed to the peaceful reunification of viet nam, they will continue to enjoy warm, great and valuable support and assistance from the chinese communist party and the government and the fraternal people of china.

for their part, the vietnamese people will unswervingly strive with all their heart to preserve the cordial sentiments between our two peoples who are "both comrades and brothers", and will unremittingly endeavour to make the great friendship and militant solidarity between our two parties, governments and peoples ever-green, ever-lasting.

in the joy of getting together today, i propose a toast:

- to the splendid victories of the chinese people in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction exclamation

- to the splendid victories of the vietnamese people in the cause of building socialism in the north, completing independence and democracy in the south, and peacefully reunifying viet nam exclamation

- to the splendid victories of the lao and cambodian peoples exclamation

- to the ever-lasting great friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of viet nam and china exclamation

- to the tightening of the solidarity among the fraternal socialist countries and in the international communist movement on the basis of marxism-leninism and

proletarian internationalism and in a way conforming to reason and sentiments exclamation

- to the health of venerated chairman mao tsetung exclamation

- to the health of premier chou en-lai and of the other leading comrades of the chinese party and state exclamation

- to the health of prime minister penn nouth and madame exclamation

- to the health of the comrades and friends in the diplomatic corps exclamation

- to the health of all comrades and friends present here exclamation

Cordial Meeting between Chinese Party and Government Leaders and Vietnam Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, June 4, 1973)

leading comrades of the chinese party and government met the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam here this evening in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship.

the vietnamese comrades taking part in the meeting were le duan, pham van dong, le thanh nghi, ly ban, ngo thuyen, hoang van tien and tran sam, and others of the vietnamese party and government delegation.

the leading comrades of the chinese party and government taking part in the meeting were tung pi-wu, chu teh, chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng, wang tung-hsing, wang hung-wen, hua kuo-feng, wu teh, teng hsiao-ping, hsu hsiang-chien and kuo mo-jo.

the hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

also present on the occasion were:

vu van can, acting minister of public health of the d.r.v.n. now visiting in peking, and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; and

leading comrades of chinese departments concerned keng piao, chi peng-fei, fang yi, li chiang, chang tsai-chien, hsiao ching-kuang and han nien-lung, and wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to the d.r.v.n.

Li Hsien-nien, Chen Jen-hung and Yen Chun Meet DRVN Public Health Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, June 4, 1973)

vice-premier li hsien-nien and leading members of the ministry of public health chen jen-hung and yen chun met here this evening with all the members of the public health delegation from the democratic republic of viet nam led by vu van can, acting minister of public health of the d.r.v.n. hosts and guests had a cordial conversation.

d.r.v.n. ambassador to china ngo thuyen was present.

also present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments wang hsiao-yun, ma hung-en, teng chi-hsiu and hsu shou-jen.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian National Physical Culture and Sports Committee Delegation in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, June 4, 1973)

the delegation of the national committee for physical culture and sports of the socialist republic of romania led by lieutenant general marin dragnea, first vice-president of the committee, concluded its friendly visit to kwangchow and left here for hangchow by air this afternoon. the delegation is being accompanied by li ching-chuan, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission.

seeing the romanian delegation off at the airport were chang hsu-chu, chairman of the kwangtung provincial physical culture and sports commission, leading members of other organizations and local sportsmen.

the romanian delegation arrived here from peking by air on june 2. the kwangtung provincial physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet in its honour in the evening. vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee shan yin-chang and vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee chung ming attended. at the banquet which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, chang hsu-chu and marin dragnea proposed toasts to the daily growth of the unity and friendship between the chinese and romanian peoples and sportsmen.

while in kwangchow, the romanian guests visited sports facilities, a hydro-electric power station and scenic spots at tsunghua. they were warmly welcomed by the local sportsmen and people.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Peking Ceremony in Welcome to Sri Lanka Badminton Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, June 4, 1973)

a ceremony was held by the chinese badminton association at the capital indoor stadium this evening to give a hearty welcome to the sri lanka badminton delegation led by srilal perera, chairman of the sri lanka badminton association. the ceremony was followed by friendship matches between badminton players of the two countries.

a silver lamp stand, a piece of sri lanka handicraft art, was presented to the chinese badminton association by srilal perera on behalf of the sri lanka badminton association before the ceremony took place.

the 18,000 spectators that packed the indoor stadium greeted the sri lanka friends with warm applause as players of both countries marched into the arena arm in arm.

among those who attended the ceremony and the ensuing matches were srilal perera, chef-de-mission of the sri lanka badminton delegation, and n.m.m.i. hussain, counsellor of the sri lanka embassy here, and mrs. hussain.

li meng-hua, a leading member of the state physical culture and sports commission, chi yu-hua, a leading member of the chinese badminton association, and leading members of other departments concerned yeh cheng-chang, chang hsi, chin chi-hsiang, mou tse-yun, wang wen-chung and chang ming-tsong were also present.

the friendly matches this evening aroused keen interest among the spectators. the sri lanka national men's singles champions k.d. nallathamby, and china's men's and women's singles champions hou chia-chang and chen yu-niang played. in matches between junior players, 15-year-old ravi kuruppu and 18-year-old b.s.m. de silva and china's teenagers lin shih-chuan and huang chien-hua drew attention by their sterling performances.

eight singles and doubles matches were played, among them three matches between junior players and a men's doubles match between two china-sri lanka pairs.

results:

men's singles: hou chia-chang vs. k.d. nallathamby 15-5, 15-4. lin shu-keng vs. a.r.t. de silva 15-6, 15-5.

women's singles: chen yu-niang vs. chandrika mallawaratchi 15-5, 15-5.

men's doubles: k.d. nallathamby and lin shu-keng vs. a.r.t. de silva and wu chun-sheng 8-15, 18-15 (by previous arrangement, the two sides would play only two sets, win or lose).

women's doubles: chen yu-ping and liu hao vs. chandrika and deepthika mallawaratchi 15-7, 10-15, 15-7.

junior men's singles: huang chien-hua vs. b.s.n. de silva 15-5, 15-4. lin shih-chuan vs. ravi kuruppu 15-8, 15-6.

junior men's doubles: ajit and l.g.s. gunawardane vs. yao hsi-ming and sun chih-an 15-10, 15-9.

CHINA AND US

American Swimming and Diving Team Exhibits Skill in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, June 4, 1973)

the american swimming and diving team led by jim gaughran gave an exhibition show here at the yuehhsiu swimming pool today after a welcoming ceremony in their honour. it was followed by a performance of the kwangtung provincial swimming and diving team.

among the spectators were hu nan-ching, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, chi yi-fu, a leading member of the kwangtung branch of the all-china sports federation, and chen yuan-kao, a leading member of the kwangtung provincial water sports federation.

jim gaughran was also present.

the events included men's and women's 50-metre butterfly stroke, back stroke, 100-metre breast stroke, free style, spring board diving, platform diving and diving in groups. the excellent performances of both teams drew warm applause from the spectators.

the american swimming and diving team arrived here saturday afternoon. in the evening the kwangtung branch of the all-china sports federation gave a reception for the american guests. the team visited kwangchow and foshan in the past two days.

after kwangchow, the team is to visit changsha, shanghai and peking and give exhibition shows there.

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